Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME 6. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872. NUMBER 20.

1872. SPRING. 1872.

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FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

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Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

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Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

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HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

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TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

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LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors, I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

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Ebensburg, April 23, 1869.

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May 30th and 31st, '72.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS RESULTS!

A Ticket that Cannot be Defeated.

Buckalew, Thompson, Hartley, and Victory.

A SOUND DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Not in the history of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, says the Pottsville *Standard*, has there ever assembled a convention equal in numbers, intelligence and enthusiasm, to the convention of Thursday. From the mountains of the interior, from the valleys of the west, from the fair fields of the east, the representatives of the Keystone Democracy assembled in their strength. It was, indeed, a grand outpouring, a demonstration that in its essence and numerical strength is an ample answer to the silly taunt that the Democratic party is dead. It has demonstrated the inherent strength of the Democratic party and its determination to overthrow the corrupt and rotten "rings" that now control the State administration, and which have been and are plundering the people of their substance to enrich a corporation of thieving scoundrels.

Early on Wednesday morning, or indeed, on Tuesday night, it became evident that the attendance would greatly exceed that of any previous State Convention, and as train after train brought in its hundreds of people, the streets of Reading became more and more densely crowded, while hotels and private boarding houses overflowed with a mass of surging, enthusiastic Democratic humanity. During the afternoon processions headed by bands of music paraded the streets, and in the evening immense mass meetings convened at different points and were addressed by prominent Democratic speakers. Everywhere the enthusiasm was intense and the universal sentiment was for an unexceptionable State ticket. As leaders of the State ticket in the pending campaign, Buckalew, Cass, McClelland, Noyes and McCalmont seemed to have a large number of friends and ardent supporters. While personal preferences were quite strong, there was an absence of rancorous or bitter feeling, the universal sentiment being for harmony and a union of all honest men in opposition to the corruptions of the present State administration and the venal crew managed by Mackey, Quay & Co., who, to the shame of the State, be it said, "run the machine."

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

At precisely 11 o'clock A. M., the Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Mishler's new Opera House, not yet completed, had very generously been temporarily fitted up by the proprietor, for the use of the Convention, and within its capacious walls, at least three thousand people were gathered to participate in and witness the deliberations of the Convention.

R. B. Brown, of Clarion, was nominated temporary Chairman and made a brief address.

Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, moved that the Convention proceed to select committees on organization and resolutions, which was agreed to, when the following were appointed:

Committee on Organization.—1st district, Wm. McMullin; 2d, C. D. Mauney; 3d, John Fullerton; 4th, W. F. Schuber; 5th, A. Bunting; 6th, John Y. Fritz; 7th, Charles Miller; 8th, Charles A Gleim; 9th, W. A. Morton; 10th, Frank Rahn; 11th, James Sweeney; 12th, H. C. Wayman; 13th, J. L. Coolbaugh, J. F. Cressler; 14th, T. J. Halm; 15th, J. G. Fries; 16th, A. H. Boynton; 17th, J. Woods Brown; 18th, Philip Collins; 19th, A. Duncan; 20th, W. D. Bailey; 21st, George B. Kerper; 22d, John S. Miller; 23d, John S. Last; 24th, B. McCauley; 25th, C. F. Warder; 26th, Dr. A. Patton; 27th, J. W. Rohrer; 28th, D. S. Morris; 29th, L. F. McLaughlin; 30th, W. W. Lyle.

Committee on Resolutions.—1st district, E. Carter; 2d, John Hamilton; 3d, T. A. Sloan; 4th, E. R. Worrell; 5th, R. E. Monaghan; 6th, Charles Ernst; 7th, George Ross; 8th, W. B. Griesemer; 9th, I. T. McGough; 10th, W. A. Marr; 11th, H. K. Hartzell; 12th, J. W. Harbison; 13th, B. R. Brundage, C. L. Lamberton; 14th, E. B. Hawley; 15th, Thos. Chalfant; 16th, J. C. Backus; 17th, Wm. Bigler; 18th, C. E. McLaughlin; 19th, W. A. Duncan; 20th, W. Hartley; 21st, C. D. Keller; 22d, J. H. Bailer; 23d, W. D. Moore, E. J. Roberts; 24th, Bates M. Cauley; 25th, A. E. Wilson; 26th, Wm. Lavan; 27th, Wm. Abrams; 28th, Samuel Griffiths; 29th, F. B. Guthrie; 30th, R. Taggart.

A resolution was offered that when the convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., and that it then proceed to the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court, Governor, Congressmen at Large, Auditor General, Electors at Large, and six Delegates at Large to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, moved that the number of Delegates to the National Convention be eight, with two provisional delegates, which was agreed to.

Mr. Brundage, of Northampton, moved to strike out all after the words "Resolved, that when this convention adjourns it adjourns to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.," which was agreed to.

Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that a committee, consisting of one member from each Senatorial district, be appointed on credentials.

Mr. Bunting, of Philadelphia, moved that the committee consist of seven members.

Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, moved that the committee on contested seats consist of five persons, which was agreed to, and the chairman named the following: T. A. Sloan, Philadelphia; D. O. Barr, Allegheny; G. W. Skinner, Franklin; T. Chalfant, Montour, and G. Search, Luzerne.

On motion, adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at three o'clock.

Mr. Barr, of Allegheny, Secretary of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that Hannibal Sloan, of Indiana, and John Miller, of Chester, were entitled to seats from those districts as delegates.

Mr. M'Mullen reported the following permanent officers:

President—Hon. Heister Clymer.

Vice President—1st district, Edw. Dougherty; 2d, Charles Thomas; 3d, A. H. Ladner; 4th, John H. Chadwick; 5th, Stewart Leech; 6th, Charles Earnst; 7th, C. Glanz; 8th, E. Penn Smith; 9th, James Duffy; 10th, James Mahan; 11th, R. A. Packer; 12th, William B. Kreider; 13th, Henry S. Mott; 14th, William M. Piatt; 15th, H. H. Cummin; 16th, Walter Sherwood; 17th, W. E. Smith; 18th, William Linton; 19th, George W. Skinner; 20th, P. L. Wicks; 21st, William A. M'Gonigle; 22d, Dr. A. J. Fisher; 23d, Philip H. Stevenson, C. H. Ferritt, John H. Bailey; 24th, William Maher; 25th, A. E. Wilson; 26th, W. B. Dunlay; 27th, Grier C. Orr; 28th, B. Magoffin; 29th, J. B. Brawley; 30th, David Olin.

Secretaries—John C. Barr, H. C. Cummin, Herman Kretz, W. H. Grier, John O'Connor, G. W. Waddell, W. P. Farey, C. W. Carrigan, J. W. Bowman, D. W. Maratta, H. M. Stewart, J. R. Snowden, E. J. Roberts, W. C. Plumm, F. A. Devitt, and J. Howard Beach.

The temporary Sergeants-at-Arms were retained.

On motion of Mr. Emery, of Lycoming, a committee of two were appointed to inform Mr. Clymer of his election, and escort him to the chair.

SPEECH OF HON. HEISTER CLYMER.

Hon. Heister Clymer, on being introduced to the convention, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am profoundly grateful to you for this, as you will bear me witness, unsolicited honor. It adds another to the many debts of gratitude I owe to the democracy of Pennsylvania, and did I not know that the honor was paid to the county of Berks, unconquered and unconquerable, I could not discharge the great debt. This is a solemn hour. From all parts of this Keystone State, from our rivers, which flow to the gulf, from the southern borders, from the northern line, men have come up here together to consult for the deliverance of the land. For twelve years, long, dreary, bitter years, the people of the whole land have suffered worse than an Egyptian bondage. Good men everywhere to-day are consulting together how there may be a deliverance from the gripe of military power, from this oppression and wrong, from suffering which we endure patiently, because we hope and believe that in the democracy and in the good men of the whole land there can yet be deliverance from them. We are about to appeal to the whole people of the whole State and to the whole country. I will not say how you are to appeal to them. It will not be my pleasure for one moment to indicate to this convention what they shall do. I can only ask that your convention shall be conducted in the interest of the right, and it will and must bear abundant fruits. I have nothing to say to you with reference to men, nothing with reference to him who should fill the high position of Governor. It is my pleasure to know every gentleman mentioned in connection with that office and to know them personally. Whoever he may be he will be immeasurably the peer of his opponent. You are about to begin your deliberations. You will allow me most reverently to humbly ask the divine blessing of Him without whose aid and guidance the labors of men are in vain. I have but one more word to add, that you will pardon any error I may make and believe it to be an error of the head and not of the heart. I am done, gentlemen, and am ready to receive any motions that the convention may have to offer.

The roll was called by the Secretary, and the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That a committee of thirty three be appointed, one from each senatorial district, to report the names of fourteen persons at large as delegates to the constitutional convention, and ten persons as delegates to the democratic national convention.

The first part of the resolution was adopted.

The proposition to send ten delegates at large to the national convention was opposed by Mr. Lamberton, of Luzerne. He was not in favor of a committee choosing the delegates to the national convention. That power should be exercised by the convention itself.

The consideration of the second portion of the resolution was, on motion, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Carrigan desired to ask of the chairman of the committee on resolutions what progress they were making in their duties.

Governor Bigler, chairman, said that the committee were not ready to report. The committee would hardly be ready to report before to-morrow morning.

A motion was made to proceed to nominate candidates for Governor. It was agreed to, and the following nominations were made: General G. W. Cass, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, D. M. Fox, J. S. Wharton, Col. A. C. Noyes, W. P. Schell, H. T. Wright, Hon. William M'Clelland, General M'Calmount, Hon. E. L. Acker, John R. Reading and M. C. Trout.

Mr. Carrigan of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. Heister Clymer. Mr. Clymer remarked—I am not insensible to the kindness of my friend from Philadelphia, but he knows me too well to think that his kindness would permit me to do anything that would jeopardise our victory. I am at the service of the democrats of this State rather as a private; I am ready and willing to serve, and to follow its marches, firmly believing and earnestly praying for a great and glorious victory. You will allow me to decide the motion nominating me to be out of order.—Let this convention nominate a man who will lead us on to victory.

On motion of Mr. Randall the nominations were closed. Messrs. Acker and Reading were withdrawn.

The convention then proceeded to balloting, with the following result:

First ballot—Cass, 47; Buckalew, 23; McClelland, 13; Noyes, 12; McCalmont, 10; Wright, 8; Fox, 8; Schell, 6; Wharton, 3; Trout, 2.

Second ballot—Cass, 54; Buckalew, 24; Noyes, 16; M'Clelland, 14; M'Calmont, 11; Wright, 10; Schell, 3; Trout, 1.

Third ballot—Cass, 58; Buckalew, 32; Noyes, 14; M'Clelland, 10; M'Calmont, 9; Wright, 7; Schell, 2; Trout, 1.

Fourth ballot—Cass 56, Buckalew 35, McClelland 14, Noyes 14, Wright 7, M'Calmont 5, Trout 2.

Fifth ballot—Cass 55, Buckalew 39, Noyes 15, M'Calmont 9, M'Clelland 8, Wright 7.

Sixth ballot—Cass 54, Buckalew 42, Noyes 13, M'Clelland 13, Wright 7, M'Calmont 4.

Seventh ballot—Buckalew 74, Cass 39, Noyes 11, M'Clelland 5, M'Calmont 1.

Hon. James Thompson was nominated by acclamation for Supreme Judge, after which the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

READING, May 31, 1872.

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, Hon. Heister Clymer in the chair.

Several substitutions of delegates were made.

The Committee appointed to introduce the Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew to the Convention, accompanied by that gentleman, were announced.

Mr. Buckalew was greeted with hearty cheers, and proceeded to address the Convention. He said that he appeared before the Convention, at the solicitation of the Committee, to thank the members, and, he hoped, the entire State, for the honor conferred upon him by naming him as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. The nomination was not solicited—it came as the legitimate, healthy outgrowth of public opinion in this State; not because of pre-eminent ability or distinguished character of the candidate, but because his public life of twenty five years had led them to the belief that he was a man neither to be seduced nor intimated, and in the performance of public duties he will stand as firm as a rock for the people in opposition to corruption and monopoly.—He hoped the nomination would be ratified by the whole people, and hoped, although not prompted by selfish motives, that the movement would go forward to triumph. The people desire that this government shall be pure and honest, fair and equal, in all its acts, and the old motto would be amended to read, "Principles, and Men to maintain them." There was a failure in State and National affairs, because of the need of men to carry out the grand and fundamental principles, and he urged it as the great work of the mission of reform of this year to secure men to carry out these principles. His opinion of a Governor of a State was that he was a mere magistrate; that he should not know that he had been elected by a party, nor release prisoners from jails and the penitentiary because of the urgent appeals of party friends, and to secure political advantage. He thought there was a disposition to cut loose from the strict party ties, and a feeling among all good men to unite to carry out the grand principles and issues which are at stake. "In view of this general disposition for State and national reform," he said, "we are entitled to appeal to all men of all parties to aid in establishing a new departure which shall insure a pure, honest and faithful government." He referred to the fact that the nomination of the Convention had been endorsed by all of the candidates for the position, and hoped their friends would stand by him, hold up his hand, and like a band of brothers, march forward to victory. In concluding, he said he would have an opportunity of meeting the citizens of the State during the canvass and address them on State and national questions. He would do his duty, and it was expected every member of the party would do his duty.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and when the speaker concluded three cheers for the candidate were given.

Mr. Clymer said at the close of the address: May a kind Providence guard and keep him; may the good people sustain and support him, and may honest men, everywhere and of every political creed, rejoice that they have struck hands, when, in him, by him and through him, imbecility and corruption is to be banished from the executive and legislative departments of this Commonwealth.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Auditor General: Gen. W. H. H. Davis, Gen. Wm. McCandless, F. M. Crane, Wm. Hartley, John Loshe, J. F. Temple, B. L. Temple, Levi Marsh, Wm. Baird.

First ballot—Davis, 26; McCandless, 8; Crane, 12; Hartley, 39; Loshe, 6; Temple, of Philadelphia, 15; Temple, of Greene, 14; Marsh, 7; Baird, 1.

The names of Messrs. Loshe, Temple, of Philadelphia, Marsh and Baird were withdrawn.

Second ballot—Davis, 29; McCandless, 8; Crane, 8; Hartley, 79; Temple, of Green, 9.

Mr. Hartley having received a majority of all the votes, he was duly announced as nominated, which was made unanimous.

General Davis, of Bucks, made a few remarks, in which he pronounced the success of the party a certainty.

Mr. William Hartley, the candidate for Auditor General, was introduced to the convention and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention and fellow citizens, I have no language to express to you the feelings of my heart, for the honor which you have conferred upon me, knowing that as a politician, as a party man it is entirely unmerited, and though I have lived forty years I have never held an office of trust or emolument. No matter what sins I may be guilty of, I do not think that I have thought more highly of myself than I should have thought, and it is a great gratification to me to day to know that my friends and neighbors have thought better of me than I have myself. I stand before you without any prepared speech. I expected merely after my name was used in connection with this office a complimentary vote. A few weeks ago I never dreamed of being presented to the people of Pennsylvania by this convention for so honorable a position. As you have seen fit in your wisdom, or folly, to place me before the people of the State, I will endeavor with the help of God to pursue the same course of life, guided by the same rules that I have ever been guided by, and I will cause you no shame. I hope to become better acquainted with you and if the people of this great commonwealth see proper to make me the guardian of their treasury, I will endeavor to figure up the accounts by the old rules that were taught me in the old school arithmetics. I have never been in the Pennsylvania legislature. I have endeavored to attend to my own business. I do not mean to cast any reflections upon the members of the legislature who have followed the course of right and honesty. I want you to understand that I come fresh from the people. My speech is over. I thank you.

The following nominations for Congressmen-at-Large were then made:

James H. Hopkins, Richard Vaux, Seldin Marvin, Robert L. Johnson, J. H. Brinton, G. W. Skinner, C. E. McLaughlin H. B. Wright.

First ballot—Vaux, 81; Hopkins, 81; Marvin, 61; Johnson, 35; Brinton, 23; Sherwood, 11; McLaughlin, 11; Wright, 60; Skinner, 38.

Messrs. Hopkins and Vaux were nominated on the first, and H. B. Wright on the second ballot.

Col. Wright and Mr. Hopkins were introduced and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, after which the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, Hon. Heister Clymer, President, in the chair.

Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan called for the report of the Committee to select fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

The Committee reported the following names: Jeremiah S. Black, Geo. W. Woodward, Wm. Bigler, Franklin B. Gowan, R. A. Lamberton, A. A. Purman, James Ellis, Geo. M. Dallas, John H. Campbell, Wm. L. Corbit, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. J. Baer, S. H. Reynolds and S. C. Dodd.

Mr. Olin, of Erie, moved to strike out the name of Franklin B. Gowan and insert in its place that of Jas. C. Marshall, of Erie. Lost.

Mr. Wharton moved to strike from the list the name of John H. Campbell, of Philadelphia, and insert the name of Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland. Lost.

The report of Committee was agreed to.

Mr. Dunlap, of Beaver, moved that the Convention proceed to the election of ten delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Bailey, of Allegheny, moved to amend that after the second ballot, those gentlemen having the highest number of votes be declared the delegates chosen.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution, and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, moved that Hon. William A. Wallace, Samuel J. Randall, George W. Cass and Philip Collins, be declared Senatorial delegates at large to the National Convention. Carried unanimously.

Nominations were then opened for six Congressional delegates at large to the National Convention. The following gentlemen were nominated: S. B. Wilson, of Beaver; L. A. Mackey, of Clinton; M. M. Allen, of Crawford; Asa Packer, of Carbon; Chas. W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia; John H. Brinton, of Chester; H. D. Smith of Lancaster, B. Markley Boyer of Montgomery, John R. Bins of Philadelphia, Wm. H. Hutter of Northampton, John D. Stiles of Lehigh, S. D. Ancona of Berks, Samuel G. King of Philadelphia, William E. Doughorty of Dauphin, Richard Hummel of Dauphin, S. B. Wilson of Beaver, John C. Barr of Allegheny, Edward S. Golden of Armstrong, Joseph E. Schell of Bedford, and John B. Bratton of Carlisle.

Hon. Samuel Josephs, of Philadelphia, nominated Dr. C. E. Kimerly of Philadelphia.

The vote resulted in the election of Messrs. Mackey, Carrigan, Wilson and Smith.

On motion, Messrs. Brinton and Boyer, the candidates receiving the two next highest number of votes, were declared the fifth and sixth Delegates at Large to the National Convention.

On motion of Mr. Lamberton, of Luzerne, Messrs. Edgar Cowan and George W. Skinner were elected Senatorial Electors at Large, and Selden Marvin, John S. Miller and S. Gross Fry, Congressional Electors at Large.

Alderman McMullen moved that the Convention go into an election for a Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Brundage moved that the President of the Committee appoint thirty-three members of State Central Committee and the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

It was finally agreed that each Senatorial district select one member of the State Central Committee, and that the President of the State Convention, in consultation with the candidates for Governor, Auditor-General and Congressmen at large, select the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Ex-Governor Bigler, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, while in the future as in the past, firmly upholds the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self government; that to uphold the former and practice the latter the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson. Upon these two great State papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That abused as the public confidence has been by a long period of official mismanagement, waste and fraud, this Convention invites the co operation of all citizens of the Commonwealth in the earnest effort which the great constituency it represents is about to make to remove from our State administration every taint of political corruption. The interest of every Pennsylvanian is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust usages and practices by which individual fortunes may be created at public cost; and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties, and by sustaining candidates of unquestioned abilities and unspotted names.

Resolved, That this Convention appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidate for Governor whom it has placed in nomination, because his election will secure at once a correction of existing wrongs, and the permanent future prosperity of the State. It asks for his support, not because he has been nominated to subserve the views or the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the requirements of an urgent and common need; because he fully represents, and in his life and character fairly illustrates the true spirit and principles of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere and efficient opponent of the fraudulent practices and false doctrines of the party that has held power through many long years of misrepresentation and misrule; because he stands pledged by the record of his whole life to administer his office, if elected, for the benefit, and only for the benefit, of the people; because he can be trusted to secure careful, economical and responsible control of the agents and officials and the Treasury of the Commonwealth; because he can be relied on to withstand unfounded and unjust demands to the prejudice of public right, to oppose with vigor the encroachments of powerful corporations and energetically resist the grant to aggregated capital of privileges which could be used to injure, hamper and impede the efforts of individuals in the various enterprises and fields of labor which the State affords, and because his action in the past is proof that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation, and to destroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

Resolved, That the grant by the Radical Legislature of this State of the numerous charters in creating such corporations as the South Improvement Company, Continental Improvement Company, and other of a similar character, is unjust to the interests of trade, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets with our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That in presenting the Hon. James Thompson for Judge of the Supreme Court, we have only to invite the consideration of the people to the integrity, impartiality and pre-eminent legal attainments which have characterized the discharge of his judicial duties during his fifteen years' service upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That in the persons of the candidates presented for the offices of Auditor General, Congressmen at large and Delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution, we have candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

Gov. Bigler was frequently interrupted by applause and the resolutions were adopted with enthusiastic unanimity.

A resolution of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr. Mishler, the owner of the hall in which the Convention met, for its use and elegant decorations without charge.

A resolution of thanks was then offered to Hon. Heister Clymer, President of the Convention for the able and impartial manner in which he had conducted its deliberation. The resolution was agreed to by unanimous consent, and provoked from the man of Berks an acknowledgment as eloquent as only his own tongue can utter.

The business of the Convention was concluded by the selection of delegates from Congressional districts to the Baltimore Convention and Presidential electors, as follows:

DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

1st district, William McMullen, Samuel Josephs; 2d, Wm. M. Reilly, Thomas D. Pierce; 3d, L. J. Ludner, Daniel M. Fox; 4th, Isaac Leech, John Campbell; 5th, Lewis C. Cassidy, Herman Yerkes; 6th, Ephraim J. Acker, Edw. J. Albright; 7th, Rob't E. Monaghan, Geo. H. Armstrong; 8th, J. Lawrence Getz, B. Franklin Boyer; 9th, Henry Carpenter, Rob't Crane; 10th, Wm. M. Randall, C. D. Gloniger; 11th, Isaac S. Case, Charles Kleiox; 12th, Chas L. Lamberton, Asa R. Brundage; 13th, V. E. Piolett; 14th, Jacob Leisenring, W. K. Wilson; 15th, John Cresswell, Isaiah R. Dunbar; 16th, Augustus Duncan, A. H. Coffroth; 17th, Jas. Burns, R. Milton Speer; 18th, Edw'd Perks, M. F. Elliott; 19th, D. W. Hutchinson, Herman Kretz; 20th, P. J. Fierce, Wm. Hasson; 21st, Wm. H. Playford, John Latta; 22d, Jas. P. Barr, John H. Bailey; 23d, David Campbell, Patrick Henry Winston; 24th, James A. J. Buchanan, D. J. Morris.

ELECTORS.

1st district, Thomas J. Barger; 2d, Stephen D. Anderson; 3d, John Moffat; 4th, George R. Berril; 5th, ——; 6th, Isaiah B. Houpt; 7th, Samuel A. Dyer; 8th, Jesse G. Hawley; 9th, Hiram B. Swan; 10th, B. Reilly; 11th, John Knecht; 12th, Frederick W. Gunster, 13th, David Lowenburg; 14th, James McKnight; 15th, Henry Welsh; 16th, Henry J. Stahle; 17th, R. W. Christy; 18th, William F. Logan; 19th, Rassius Brown; 20th, F. M. Robinson; 21st, John R. Wilson; 22d, Phillip H. Stevenson; 23d, John T. Bard; 24th, Geo. W. Mills.

This concluded the business of the Convention.

After a stirring speech by the President, Hon. Heister Clymer, the Convention adjourned at 5 P. M.

Thus concluded the session of an assemblage of the representatives of the Democracy of the State, against whom, either within or without the Convention, neither corruption, nor time serving, nor even partizanship can be alleged.

LEGAL POINTS BRIEFLY STATED.—A note by a minor is void.

A note issued on Sunday is void.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

A contract made with a minor is void.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

A contract that is made with a lunatic is void.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without any consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

The acts of one partner in the firm binds all others.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

Principals are responsible for the acts of agents.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received."

If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the firm.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

BEWARE of men and women who talk too much.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, : : June 8, 1872.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention:
1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BARR, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURHAM, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.
Electors—Senatorial.
EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County.
Electors—Representative.
SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George H. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stanley.
5. (Not agreed upon.)	17. R. W. Christy.
6. Isaiah B. Houpt.	18. William F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. R. B. Brown.
8. Jesse B. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. S. Swarr.	21. J. K. Molten.
10. B. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Runkle.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

Democratic County Nominations.

Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Cheat Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

The State Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention did a noble work at Reading. The nomination of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW for Governor, Chief Justice THOMPSON for Judge of the Supreme Court, and WILLIAM HARTLEY for Auditor General, squarely and fully meets the public demand. It is unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed statement of the political record of Mr. Buckalew or of his admitted qualifications for an able, faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth. That he is a gentleman of pre-eminent ability is conceded by his political opponents—that he is honest and pure, even beyond suspicion, is abundantly attested by his whole public career. No man has ever charged him with dishonor, nor has it ever been said of him, that he prostituted his official position to the base and ignoble purpose of personal gain. His character, therefore, is absolutely invulnerable and his nomination is an apt illustration of the office seeking the man, and not the man the office. Between CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, modest, accomplished and pure, and JOHN F. HARTRANFT, the representative of a corrupt, grasping and unscrupulous *Ring*, there is an impassable gulf. The former is to the latter as Hyperion to a Satyr.

Amidst the lamentable decadence of political morals throughout the land, the nomination of such a man as Mr. Buckalew is as welcome to a tax ridden and plundered people as an oasis in the arid desert is to a weary, exhausted and thirsty traveler, and is the certain harbinger of a bright and auspicious future for the people of the State. When he appeared before the Convention to accept the nomination and in his admirable speech declared "that whatever may be said of your "candidate, he is neither to be seduced nor "intimidated in the performance of public "duty; and that judging by the past, it is "likely in the future, when the interest of a "class or a clique are upon the one hand, "and the interests of the people upon the "other, he will stand firmly with that great "mass of humanity from which he sprang "and with which he sympathizes in every "fibre of his being," he simply gave utterance to a sentiment which will meet with an earnest and hearty response. Who will question the propriety of his nomination when the Philadelphia Evening *Telegraph*, a leading Republican paper, eulogizes him in the following strong and truthful language?

"During an age of corruption, when many of his colleagues in the State Senate have shamelessly sold the votes and turned legislation into a marketable commodity, he has bid defiance to the tempters by whom he was surrounded, deliberately preferring honorable poverty to the sacrifice of the interests of his constituents on the altar of Mammon. During ordinary epochs this would be but slight praise: but State Senators who are at once bribe proof and gifted with high abilities are rare products of the tainted air of Harrisburg, and the popular belief that Buckalew has passed through a fiery furnace of corruption without even a smell of smoke upon his garments will add immensely to his strength in the coming canvass."

Mr. BUCKALEW'S selection will prove to be a tower of strength and is a significant demand that statesmen shall come to the front and that political tricksters and demagogues shall go to the rear.

The nomination of Chief Justice THOMPSON for Judge of the Supreme Court, was merely registering the plainly expressed decree of the people, and is a just tribute to one of the most learned, pure and upright men who ever occupied and adorned a seat on the bench of our highest judicial tribunal.

WILLIAM HARTLY, the nominee for Auditor General, is a citizen of Bedford county and is represented to be a gentleman of irreproachful character, sound judgment and the possessor of superior business and administrative capacity. He is comparatively a new man in the politics of the State which is a good recommendation, and in the discharge of his official duties he will sweep as clean as a new broom.

The ticket strikes a responsive chord in the popular heart. It is strong, robust and healthy, and by its bright sign in the political heavens the Democracy of the state *must* and *will* conquer.

CONGRESS protracts its session till the 10th inst. There is to be another struggle to get through the bayonet bill, on which Grant now centres all his hopes of revelection.

The County Commissioners and the Tax Bill.

The editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* is *after* the Commissioners again in his last issue. He wants "the people to be up and doing." And he exclaims, in defiant declamation, "Come on, then, *ye hirelings* and defend *your own*." If by *hirelings* he means the Commissioners of Cambria county, we would just inquire how they shall "come on." They are pursuing the even tenor of their way. If there is folly enough anywhere to listen to this kind of appeal, any citizen who believes the *Tribune* is telling the truth can issue another *injunction*. And then the Commissioners will "come on" in the name of the people whom they represent. Without this the Cammissioners cannot "come on."

Our Commissioners have always been sustained by the law. They have never "come out;" in other words, they have never brought a suit, *and have never lost one*. Several injunctions have been issued against them on advice given by such lawyers as the *Tribune* man, but they have always been the victors.

A few years since the Cambria Iron Company refused to pay any county tax and issued an injunction to prevent its collection Judge Taylor soon settled that—and the tax was paid. It is true that case cost the taxpayers four or five hundred dollars, as the Commissioners had to follow the case to the Supreme Court, but the spirit that dictates such advice as the *Tribune* gives, cares not how much the people are taxed if their ends are subserved. Since that again, the Commissioners were compelled, by the finding of two successive grand juries and the mandate of the Court, to construct a new jail. The *Tribune* then declared it would cost the people over $100,000, and would be followed by building a new Court House. It was so heavy in its denunciations that it induced some eight respectable gentleman who believed it to issue a *pair* of injunctions, lest one might not be sufficient, against the contractor and Commissioners, and these the plaintiffs were compelled, within the last few months, to discontinue at their own costs. This cost the people of Cambria county a few hundred more, but the Commissioners cannot help it.

Now, the *Tribune* might be satisfied with these experiments. Our tax-payers have quite enough on their shoulders without paying lawyers' fees and other expenses for every trivial and unfounded proceeding against Cambria county through its Commissioners.

As to *when* the new tax law about which the *Tribune* is so much exercised shall go into effect, there may well be an honest difference of opinion. The bill itself was passed *after* it was to go into effect according to its own terms, *and when signed by the Governor*, (which is all that gives vitality to any law,) on the eighth day of April last, *it was a week past the time it should have gone into operation*. Whether the Commissioners, who received the law soon after, should comply with the words of this Act and fix the first day on which a *literal* compliance could be had, or undertake to give it effect according to what they might have *guessed* was its intention. This is a question on which the best lawyers might differ, and upon which we would much rather take the opinion of Col. Linton, whom the *Tribune* will admit is an upright, able lawyer, than the opinion of the editor of the *Tribune*, who, however upright, is no lawyer at all. All the commissioners had to do was to exercise their best judgment—and that they have done.

The real fault rests with Samuel Henry, Esq. He was so lamentably ignorant of his duty in regard to bills before the Legislature (and indeed of all bills excepting bank bills) as to pass a bill to go into effect at an *impossible day*, if it was intendeded for *last* April, and this causes the whole difficulty. He may have thought that the three days of *grace*, in banking parlance, would cover the error, but in this he was mistaken. In order to show how little Samuel Henry knows about legislation, and how profound is his knowledge of "how not to do it," we here insert the first section of the bill which is now under the guardianship of the editor of the *Tribune*, assisted by the intellectual Colossus who presides over the editorial destinies of the *Herald*.

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Cambria county in each and every year, immediately after the assessment of taxes shall be completed, NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL, in the manner prescribed by law, to cause their clerk to make out a fair duplicate of all seated real estate and personal property assessed, with the taxes thereon, in a convenient form, and deliver the same to the Treasurer of said county, together with a certificate under their hands, attested by the clerk, duly certifying the same to have been regularly assessed."

The bill passed the Senate on the *third* of April, which was *two* days *after* it was to be put in force by the Commissioners, and they are now denounced and their motives wantonly aspersed because they did not do what Samuel Henry, through his blundering, rendered it impossible for them to do. The *Tribune* and *Herald* assume that the law is necessary and that the people demand its execution. How do they know that? The people of the county were not consulted on the subject and not a single petition was ever presented to the Legislature asking for its passage. Without any popular demand whatever, the whole affair was engineered by Samuel Henry himself, who modestly undertook to play the part of a *master* instead of a *servant* of his constituents on a qustion affecting the interests of every tax-payer in the country.

The Commissioners could have no interest in this question. All they had to do was to take the opinion of such counsel as they could confide in, and follow out that opinion. This they have done. But even this adviser has been assailed for the opinion that has been given under the sanction of his professional oath. And Mr. Linton is charged with injustice to Johnstown, because he gives a professional opinion, as is alleged, to the Commissioners. It is the duty of these officers to consult counsel in whom they have confidence, and it is equally the duty of any attorney so consulted to give his legal view of the question. The interests of Johnstown and Ebensburg, and all Cambria, are precisely the same on this question, and hence what room is there to talk about "selling his birthright for a mess of pottage?" Suppose the *Freeman* should attack D. McLaughlin, Esq., for his able defence, (we have seen his paper book) of the editor of the *Tribune* in the *Quo Warranto case*? Would not the intelligent reader at once concemn us?

The possession of a press and types does not warrant attacks upon men for performance of a mere professional duty. We have never done so, and never shall. Our wonder is that a newspaper belonging to the party of "all the decency," should stoop so low in order to bolster up a false and unfounded accusation.

The personal attack on Francis O'Friel, one of the Commissioners, does not require any notice at our hands. In this county, where the editor of the *Tribune* and Mr. O'Friel are both well known, and where each is estimated at his proper worth, the vile and unfounded aspersions cast by the former upon the official integrity of the latter will only excite unbounded derision and contempt. Although the editor of the *Tribune* may be able to bend his bow, he has not strength enough on his arm to impel the poisoned shaft so as to take effect in the object at which it is aimed. It will fail to reach its intended victim and will fall harmless at his feet.—"Cease, viper, you gnaw at a file."

Sumner on Grant.

The arraignment of the President by Senator Sumner in open Senate is the theme of general comment. It is a bold and withering rebuke of the disgraceful practices of which Grant has been guilty. It is uttered at a time when Radicals ought to heed it most. The object of Senator Sumner evidently was to throw a thunderbolt in the Philadelphia Convention. If that Convention were not composed of office-holders and their adherents, it would shrink back from the work of renominating a man whose portrait has been thus faithfully drawn by a master hand. But Mr. Sumner's speech comes too late. The men who go to Philadelphia as delegates have been selected with special reference to the work of imposing Grant upon the country for another term. And as their bread and butter depend upon that result, they will not falter in the work. But the speech of the distinguished Senator will go to the country. It will be the strongest document that will be circulated against Grant. So many of the facts on which the argument is based, are matters of history that admit of no denial. They are fresh in the memories of the people and need no certificates to their genuineness. Heretofore they have been uttered by those who were not of the same party organization as the President, and consequently, were not received as truth by everybody. But now, coming as they do from a distinguished leader of the Republican party—one who, as he says, stood at the cradle of the party—one, whose loyalty to distinctive Republican principles has been recognized as one of the mouthpieces of the party—they will receive general credence.

The exhibit which he makes is calculated to astound and arouse the masses. His nepotism is condemned in most pointed terms and strikingly contrasted with the utterances of Washington, Adams and Jefferson on the subject of appointing relatives to office. His gift-taking and bestowal of offices in return for gifts are the subject of special animadversion. His retention of military officers about him as private Secretaries in defiance of law, placing them above persons in civil life acting in that capacity—his connection with the New York Custom House—his extraordinary acquisition of wealth until from the "tanner of Galena at a few hundred a year," he becomes immensely rich in lands, stocks, horses, cottages by the sea and his reputation as a Presidential quarreler are all subjects of severe comment on the part of Mr. Sumner, from which he charges that Grant regards the Presidency as a "plaything and a perquisite."

This speech is simply unanswerable. The nomination of Buckalew for Governor, and this deliverance from the distinguished Massachusetts Senator have so demoralized the Radical rank and file that the talk about the necessity of withdrawing the State ticket is becoming louder. A withdrawal of Hartranft and Allen, would not save the Radical party from defeat. As Mr. Lincoln said, "it won't do to swap horses while crossing a stream." The Democracy with closed ranks are about to move forward to victory. Let no Democrat fail to be in line.—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

SELDOM are thoughts of such pregnant meaning conveyed in words so few and terse as those we quote below, taken from a conversation held with Judge Black by a correspondent of the Washington *Capital*. Speaking of the present condition of affairs under Grant's administration, Judge Black said:

As we gain our liberties through revolution, it is a popular error to suppose that they are lost through violence. The loss comes in the slow, subtle, and insidious encroachment that first rots, and then it seizes, as the boa constrictor slimes over what it swallows. All is gone before we awaken to the danger of its going, and then comes revolution and blood to regain what we have willingly parted with. Now the revenues of the government are used to enrich incorporated monopolist, legislatures are owned by railroad companies, Senatorial chairs are openly sold to the highest bidders, our courts are packed and corrupted, the Presidency fought over by factions, while the people are ground down by heavy taxation so arranged as to rob from labor to enrich the capitalists, and we suffer from hard times that come of bad government. How much longer this will be borne God only knows; but unless human nature is greatly changed, sooner or later there will be resistance.

THE office-holders convention which met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, renominated Grant for President. This was a foregone conclusion, for the reason thas it was a public necessity with the radical party that it should be made. The smiling face of Schuyler Colfax was very badly damaged by the nomination on the first ballot of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. This was an act of base political ingratitude, for Colfax has always stooped as low as any other prominent radical in the country to promote the interests of his party. He is a far abler man than Grant, and as they have both been lovely in their political life, in their political death they should not have been separated.

Brief Biographical Sketches of our Candidates.

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Buckalew is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Columbia county on the 28th of December, 1821. He is therefore in the fifty second year of his age. He is of French descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country on the occasion of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His family was not wealthy, and therefore his boyhood was passed in a school the experiences of which admirably qualified him for a public career. Having adopted the profession of the law, he was admitted to the bar of Columbia county in 1843. In 1845 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his native county, and since that date has occupied some public office, almost without intermission. His term as Prosecuting Attorney expired in 1847, but in 1850 he entered the State Senate, serving two terms and a portion of a third. Meanwhile, he served also as a commissioner to exchange the ratifications of a treaty between the Governments of the United States and Paraguay, and in 1856 he was elected a Senatorial Presidential Elector. In 1857 he was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and during the same year was re-elected to the State Senate, and also appointed a Commissioner to revise the penal code of Pennsylvania. In 1853 he resigned the two latter positions and was appointed by President Buchanan Resident Minister to Ecuador, a position which he retained until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861.

Up to this date, he had been a staunch Democrat, and he remained so throughout the struggle for the Union, but without any sympathy with the Rebellion. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate, by a bare majority of one vote, as the successor to the Hon. David Wilmot, Republican. His colleague in the Senate during the first four years of his term was Hon. Edgar Cowan, who had been elected as a Republican, but by this time had gone over to the Democracy, thus making the entire representation of Pennsylvania Democratic. In 1868 Cowan was succeeded by Simon Cameron, and Hon. John Scott became, in 1869, the successor of Mr. Buckalew. During his Senatorial term he served on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Post Offices and Post Roads, Pensions, Mines and Mining, Foreign Relations, Contingent Expenses of the Senate and Retrenchment, and also as Chairman of the Committee on Ventilation. Mr. Buckalew was not a frequent speaker in the Senate. He belonged to the minority, and was not disposed to waste time in a useless wrangle of words. But he was by no means a silent or inactive member. His first notable speech was delivered on February 21, 1865, on the basis of representation in Congress. On this occasion he stated that he had previously refrained from speech-making, supposing that "while the passions of the country were influenced by the war, reason could not be heard." And he took occasion to express regret that "questions pertaining to the war still occupied the attention of Congress to the exclusion of those connected with economy, revenue, finance, ordinary legislation, and the administration of justice—questions which require intelligence, investigation, labor, and the habits of the student." Mr Buckalew's course in the Senate was firmly Democratic. He opposed the proposition to grant negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, but he based his opposition on the ground of the inexpediency of extending the suffrage, in an argument which will apply with equal force to ignorant natives of foreign countries. "The objection," he said, "which I have to a large extension of suffrage in this country whether by Federal or State power, is this: That thereby you will corrupt and degrade elections, and probably lead to their complete abrogation hereafter. By pouring into the ballot-boxes of the country a large mass of ignorant votes, and votes subjected to pecuniary of social influences you will corrupt and degrade your elections, and lay the foundation of their ultimate destruction." Mr. Buckalew also, both by speech and vote, opposed the Civil Rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau, and also the Military Reconstruction bill.

At the expiration of his term in the National Senate, Mr. Buckalew was again elected a member of the State Senate, for the three years' term expiring with the present year. During the session of 1871, he was appropriately called to the chairmanship of the Committee on Constitutional Revision and Reform, of which he has been a strong and consistent advocate. The Republicans having control of the organization of the Senate during the session of 1872, Mr. Buckalew was not retained as chairman of this important committee, but he still served as a member of the committee, and also on the committee on the Congressional Apportionment, Federal Relations, and Education, and as chairman of the committee on Public Printing.

While a member of the National Senate, Mr. Buckalew advocated the cause of minority representation whenever there was a shadow of an excuse for him to do so; but in the whirl of party strife upon the great question of reconstruction but little attention was accorded him, save by a few thinking people here and there in the country. None of the measures which he introduced into the Senate, as was to have been expected, came to anything, and his six years' term expired without his being able to secure from the Senate much less from the country, a patient hearing upon his peculiar hobby. But at the expiration of his national career as a legislator, he entered upon a more contracted arena, where he at once began to devote his time and attention to his favorite project. The State Legislature of Pennsylvania proved willing to permit him to try an experiment, especially as it was upon a small scale and in no way interfered with the all-engrossing division of the spoils of legislative corruption. Mr. Buckalew now resides in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county; and it was this town, where everybody knew him and by force of daily contract all were fully convicted of his sincerity in the advocacy of reform, that was turned over by the Legislature for the experiment. An act defining the boundaries and organizing the town of Bloomsburg was passed, early in the session of 1870, in which full scope was given to the principle of "cumulative voting," and the experiment has thus far been attended with complete success. During the two following terms, he secured the passage of several bills embodying this principle, and at different periods he has delivered elaborate addresses, in this city and elsewhere, in explanation and advocacy of the theory.

Throughout his public career, Mr. Buckalew has been consistent, almost an extreme, adherent of the Democratic party, and has labored zealously and patiently to promote the success of its time honored principles. But he has, even as a member of the State Senate, escaped all taint of corruption, and his honesty and integrity, both as a citizen and a legislator, have never been called in question, much less assailed with success. He is a man of great natural ability, of varied acquirements, of polished address, and attractive qualities as a public speaker.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, THE CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Hon James Thompson, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, who was on Thursday nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for the vacancy on the bench created by the expiration of his own term, received also and accepted the nomination of the State Labor-Reform Convention held at Williamsport on May 7, and has been presented to the people for re-election by many of the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, without regard to party affiliations. He was born in the town of Middlesex, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1806. He received a good education, and after leaving school entered a printing office for the purpose of learning type-setting. He did not remain at the case very long, however, but commenced the study of law, and in 1828 he was admitted to the bar. His talent and energy speedily gained him a good practice, and turning his attention to politics he was thrice elected to the Legislature—in 1832, 1833 and 1834. During his last term he was Speaker of the House, and made a very excellent impression as a presiding officer by his knowledge of parliamentary rules and his firmness and impartiality. In 1836 he was a Presidential elector, and for six years he sat in the District Court as presiding judge. In 1845 he was elected to Congress, and served until 1851. He was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, in 1857, and is now again a candidate through the expiration of his term by limitation. Judge Thompson, although an ardent Democrat, has always commanded the respect of the best men of all parties, and in private life he is much esteemed as a warm hearted, cultivated, and genial gentlemen.

WILLIAM HARTLEY, ESQ., THE CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

William Hartley, Esq., of Bedford county who was nominated on Friday by the Democratic State Convention for Auditor-General, was born and raised in the county in which he still resides, and is now forty years of age. He has never held a political position, or taken a prominent part in any political movement until his election as a delegate to the present State Convention. His early youth was passed on a farm, and at fifteen years of age he became a student at Mechanicsburg College, from which he graduated with high honors. From the time of his graduation until the year 1864, he was engaged in the hardware business. In that year he made a tour through the oil regions, purchasing a large quantity of land, and became the pioneer in developing the site of Parker's Landing. He has since been entirely engaged in the oil business, and has long been one of the heaviest producers of that important staple. His income now varies between five hundred and a thousand dollars daily. He is a man of fine education, thorough business qualities, and is especially well-posted in relation to the charters and business of the great railroad corporations of the State. Mr. Hartley was originally a Whig, but joined the Democratic party during the administration of Buchanan, with whom he was on the most intimate terms of friendship.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Washington Patriot prints the following:

There figured during the exciting war times in Washington a man named Purdy. He was an officer in a regiment of New York volunteers, and took part in quite a number of battles. His mother, it is stated, was a cousin of Ex-Secretary Seward, and through him he received his education. In the summer of 1863 he was sent to Washington on an important mission by the commander of his brigade. While here he gambled off his own money, besides several thousand dollars entrusted to him by members of his regiment to be delivered to the friends. Becoming desperate, he forged Ex Secretary Seward's name to a check for $4,000, and received the money on it from a well known and esteemed citizen of Washington. Thereupon he immediately left the city in disguise, and after many narrow escapes from arrest reached Omaha. He spent all the money he had in a few months, and went to Denver. He next turned up in Santa Fe, and married the daughter of Manuel Zapato, one of the wealthiest ranchers in New Mexico. One of his wife's brothers detected him in a swindling operation, and in a difficulty between them he killed his brother-in law.

It appears that after living with his wife a few months, and wandering into Nevada, he also murdered her, after first securing all her property in his own name, and then made good his escape on the Western plains. He was finally arrested near Lake Sevier, Nev., by United States officers: but as they were bringing him into camp they were surprised by a party of twenty armed men, who demanded the prisoner, and he was delivered up. He was by them taken a short distance from the road, and, after a hasty examination, sentenced to be shot. Half an hour was given him to prepare for death. He acknowledged that his object in marrying the woman was to possess himself of her property, and that his intention was to kill her when he learned that she had exposed his operations to her father and brothers at Ogden. After giving a short account of himself, he told the party to finish him as soon as possible if they meant business. When asked if he had any message to send to his friends, he said that he would "send a dispatch from hell and let them know." He was shot and buried on the spot, and this terminated the career of Purdy.

Acme of Art.

When a Medicine can be found which, when received into the stomach, and becomes digested and assimilated, and forms a portion of the blood, and adds to that blood the plastic properties which it needs, it is the perfection of medical art. In this way DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE meets the general indications so thoroughly in all cases of pulmonary disease, and adds to the blood those elements which the human system needs in its course of change. The repairs of the body are thus kept up, and at the same time the supplies needful to such reperation are promptly in their place.

The old and worn-out fecula is removed, and whatever of morbid material is lurking in the blood is discharged or antidoted.

The principle of cure by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE carries with it not only the sanction of experience, but also the sanction of science. It has restored thousands to health who were hastening to consumptives' graves. Sold at the Doctor's Great Laboratory, 167 Liberty street, at $1.50 per bottle, or four bottles for $5.

HABITUAL constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parson's Purgative Pills* nightly, for four or six weeks.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT may be used to advantage where any Pain Killer is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used.

News of the Week.

—The cash value of farms in Pennsylvania, as fixed by the last census, was over one thousand millions of dollars.

—A man in Gardner, Maine, was recently run between two rollers only four inches apart, in a paper mill, and has got round again.

—A large portion of the village of South Salon, Madison county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 31st. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

—It is conceded that Sumner's speech will damage General Grant, but the office-holders say he can be re-elected by money and the bayonet. They rely upon these agencies for success.

—A defalcation of $87,000 has been discovered on the part of William H. Wadleigh, one of the tellers of the Merchants' National Bank, of Boston. He has been committed for trial.

—Robert J. Thurman, convicted in the Mercer county Ohio Court of horse stealing, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, attempted to cut his throat in the Court room, but only inflicted a flesh wound.

—Phœbe Schofield, of Richmond, Ind., 109 years old, has just obtained $10 000 from the War Department, the back pay and pension of her late husband, who was a Revolutionary soldier. May she live long to enjoy it.

—The fact that Johnson diminished the public debt in a greater degree than Grant has done in the same time, is a fact.—Whether of importance or not, it is well to remember it, when the monthly jubilations are set up by the Grantites.

—The residence, barn, and out buildings of Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The library and about $100 of furniture were saved. The family was absent. The fire originated in the barn about midnight.

—B. Gratz Brown has written a long letter accepting the Liberal nomination for the Vice-Presidency. The letter endorses the Cincinnati platform, and elaborately presents the views of the Liberals on national affairs, but contains no new points worthy of special notice.

—Jacob Small, of Litiz Lancaster county, owns a lady's solid silver waist chain, weighing a half pound, and measuring thirty-six inches in length. It has been in possession of his ancestors, in Hesse Darmstadt, town of Waersht-Stadt, Germany, for a period of three hundred and sixty years.

—That child with its stomach full of pins has made its appearance this year at Rensselser, Indiana. It is only four months old, and yet one hundred and sixteen pins, of various sizes, have been ejected from its little stomach. Of course it is a great mystery not only how the pins got into the child but how they got out.

—James Gordon Bennett, Sr., died in New York on Saturday, June 1st. He was the founder and proprietor of the New York *Herald*, and was its editor until five years ago, when failing health induced him to retire from the active management of the paper. He was in the seventy seventh year of his age.

—A boy named McAleer, aged 13 years, employed in the third story of the Armstrong cork factory, Third avenue, Pittsburgh, fell through an open hatchway to the first floor, on Wednesday afternoon, and would have been crushed to death but for the fact that he alighted on a bale of cork. As it was he sustained severe injuries about the head and face and was severely stunned

—The Courtland (Alabama) *News* of Saturday says, on Thursday a fearful storm swept over the western part of the county, doing considerable damage to property. The tent of the Queen City Circus was blown down and three actors were severely injured. A falling tree crushed in a cabin, seriously injuring three persons. Great damage to timber and out-buildings is reported.

—John McLean was murdered at Decatur, Ind., on Tuesday, by a man named Zimmerman for, as he claims, being in criminal intimacy with his wife. The shooting occurred near Zimmerman's house, and the presumed guilty party was detected by him. Three shots were fired. The first ball passed through his head, and was sufficient to kill him; two other balls passed through his body, and he died instantly. Zimmerman gave himself up and was committed for trial. McLean was a leading citizen, engaged in the dry goods and clothing business, about forty years old, and a bachelor.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* of Friday says: Yesterday morning a man named Carl Schmidt, a resident of the Twelfth ward, while engaged in cleaning the roof of his house, fell a distance of twenty-five feet to the pavement below. He landed on his feet, and, strange to say, was unhurt, and immediately resumed his work on the roof. About four years ago Mr. S. narrowly escaped death by being thrown under a train of cars, the wheels of which shaved his head so close as to cut his hair close to the scalp, and yet Mr. S. walked away from the scene of the accident as unconcernedly as if nothing had happened. From present indications Mr. S. may be set down as accident proof.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR LIFE AND TIMES OF
Jas. Fisk, Jr.
Contains Biographies of Drew, Vanderbilt, Gould, Tweed, &c., with a financial history of the country for the last three years, and what **Grant knew** about "BLACK FRIDAY." Over 500 pages. Price $2. Address New York BOOK CO., 145 Nassau St., New York.

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A Book for Everybody!
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BY HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Is a work which the reading public have been waiting for with avidity; all sorts and conditions of men welcome it heartily, as a book to be read. SCHOLARS, THE CLERGY, THE PRESS, AND THE PEOPLE, read it eagerly, enjoy it thoroughly, praise it sincerely.
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CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
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12,000,000 ACRES
IN THE
BEST FARMING AND MINERAL LANDS IN AMERICA.
8,000,000 Acres in Nebraska!
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST,
NOW FOR SALE!
These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.
THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.
Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 *Acres*
Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.
Send for the New Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co., OMAHA, NEB.

[INCORPORATED 1860.]
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MILLIONS OF ACRES
On Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per ct. Interest.
No part of principal due for two years, and thence only one-ninth yearly till paid in full. **Products** will pay for land and improvements within the limit of this generous offer. Better terms were never offered, are now, and probably never will be.
Circulars giving full particulars are supplied gratis; any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them, or to form a colony, are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.
Apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Comm'r, For Iowa Lands at BURLINGTON, IOWA. And for Nebraska Lands, at LINCOLN, NEB.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
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COCOAINE
FOR THE HAIR.
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The Best Hair Dresser and Restorer.
Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE." Your Druggist has it.

Soldiers' Bounty
All soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received any bounty, can now obtain the same by addressing us. Also, all those who failed to apply for the additional bounty of $100 within the time limited. B. F. BROWN & CO., 12 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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TARRANT'S
SELTZER
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that *Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy* fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

EARN MONEY AND GET WELL
without investing any capital. Sick and feeble persons, write for particulars. No money required. A. J. WHITE, 319 Pearl St., New York.

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The only RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION in the country.
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IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
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L. D. SINE'S
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To be drawn Thursday, July 4th, 1872.
One Grand Capital Prize of
$10,000 IN GOLD!
ONE PRIZE $5,000 IN SILVER!
Two Prizes $1,000 Each
Five Prizes $500 Each
Ten Prizes $100 Each
GREENBACKS.
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
Two *Horses & Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each.*
2 Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. **1500

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, : : : : JUNE 8, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Raps and Mishaps at and near Home.

HON. JOHN PORTER has rebuilt his saw mill and is again cutting lumber.

AN Episcopal church is to be erected in Johnstown at a cost of $15,000.

Two new blast furnaces are in course of erection by the C. I. Co., at Johnstown.

THE new election district created by a division of Carroll township will be known as Farr township.

A NEW time table went into effect on the P. R. R., commencing on Sunday last. No material change made.

$3,316 45 is the amount so far contributed by the citizens of Johnstown in aid of the Somerset sufferers.

MRS. POLLY MAGUIRE, of Loretto, fell from her crutches recently and fractured both arms. She has been a cripple for years.

WE have received an advertisement from Mr. Chute, our enterprising carriage-maker up street. It will appear next week.

THE last Sam introduced by the Republican County Convention will be disposed of in short meter by a good Democratic Singer next October.

THE State Temperance Convention will be held in Altoona on Saturday next, the 15th inst. It is expected that a State ticket will be put in nomination.

AN operation was performed on the Conemaugh borough "double child" on Monday last. It survived the severance of the headless portion only about twenty-four hours.

OUR Munster correspondent "J. B. N." will forgive the absence of his communication when he considers the crowded condition of our columns. Hope he will come again, however.

MRS. MARY REFFNER, wife of Simon Reffner, aged about 65 years, suddenly fell dead at St. Augustine, on Thursday of last week, shortly after leaving the Catholic church, where she had been in attendance at Mass. She was in the enjoyment of excellent health up to the very moment of her death. Heart disease.

MR. CHILSON MCCOMBIE, of Carrolltown, has just been granted a patent for an improvement in Clover Harvesters, which is said to be a very excellent thing in its way, and well worthy the attention of farmers everywhere. The inventor is now prepared to negotiate for the sale of territory.

MESSRS. W. L. & A. AKERS, of Johnstown, will be in Ebensburg on Monday next with a large collection of flowering and bedding plants, and will make arrangement to supply our citizens with such quantities as they may wish to buy. The plants will be on exhibition at the store of M. L. Oatman.

ON Saturday morning last, Mr. Geo. Nelte, of Huntingdon, was killed on the railroad at Tipton. He was walking on one track, and, seeing a train approaching, stepped to the other track and was struck by the Pacific Express east. His head was crushed and death must have been instantaneous. Another warning not to step from one track to another, but to clear both tracks.

M. L. OATMAN is hourly looking for an immense and elegant invoice of lady's shoes, gaiters, slippers, etc., and when received and opened, as they doubtless will be this week, the fair sex may depend upon having pick and choice of the finest and best assortment of foot coverings that ever gladdened human vision in this locality. And they are all custom made, guaranteed perfect and of latest styles, and will be sold very cheap.

WE have no space this week for a report of the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, held in this place on Tuesday last. The ticket presented is as follows: Assembly, Hon. Samuel Henry; Register and Recorder, Samuel Kephart, of Wilmore; Commissioner, George Myers, of Gallitzin township; P. H. Director, David Dibert, of Johnstown. The convention instructed for Mr Barker for Congress and did various other things which we must pass over in silence for the present.

THE Moore murder trial is still in progress and will probably continue for several days next week. We present as full a report of the proceedings thus far as time and space will permit, but will probably republish what we give to-day, in connection with the rest of the testimony, verdict, etc., in our next issue, so as to enable us to go to press as soon as possible after the conclusion of the trial. Our readers, we know, will be glad to have the trial all in one paper and have it earlier than the regular day of issue next week.

EVERYTHING was not lovely in the proceedings of the Radical County Convention which met in the "Wigwam" on Horner street last Tuesday. This remark applies specially to the Congressional imbroglio. Where unity was expected discord prevailed and a vigorous resistance was made to a resolution declaring A. A. Barker to be the choice of the Camoria county radicals for Congress. The opposition to this nice little arrangement is very significant, and springing from the locality it did, like coming events, casts its shadow before.

QUITE a sensation was produced at the tunnel, in Huston township, last week, says the Clearfield REPUBLICAN, which will prove very interesting to the scientific and inquiring mind, if not embellished with a hoax. The workmen while digging and blasting, about 600 feet from the mouth and 200 feet below the surface, blowed a rock to pieces and discovered among the debris the thigh bone of a human being, which is pronounced by surgeons to be a genuine specimen. Future investigation will settle the question, no doubt.

A CAR inspector named Foster, residing at East Conemaugh, was knocked down on Thursday of last week, by an engine which was backing down unobserved by him, and one of his legs was run over and badly crushed. The injured member was amputated at the knee, but erysipelas intervened and caused his death on Monday evening last. His remains were interred at Alexandria, Huntingdon co. The deceased leaves a wife and three children. He was a brother of one of our most intimate and cherished friends, Mr. D. C. Foster, now and for many years a resident of Baltimore.

AN old lady named Barbara Cecelia Trapp was killed about one mile west of Johnstown, on Friday night last, by the Phila. Express east. She was partially insane and had been wandering through different portions of this State for several years past. During Friday she was in Johnstown and in the evening announced her intention of going to Pittsburgh. It was while walking along the track in direction of that city that the fatal accident occurred. Two dollars and thirty cents in money and a number of bogus checks were all that was found upon her person. Poor Director Bloch took charge of her remains and interred them in Sandy Vale cemetery.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases were disposed of at the present term of Court: Com'th vs. E. M'Glade, J. S. Kiel, W. Flynn, P. M'Gough and J. M'Gough. Indictment, assault and battery. Jury found defendants not guilty and that D. H. Hopkins, prosecutor, pay one-third of the costs, E. McGlade one-third, Wm. Flynn one-sixth, J. S. Kiel one-twelfth and P. M'Gough one-twelfth. Com'th vs. J. Zerne and A. Dietrich—assault and battery, Verdict guilty, and the Court sentences J. Zerne to pay a fine of $10 and A. Dietrich $5, and, further, that they jointly pay the costs of prosecution. Com'th vs. J. Hagan, D. M'Kenna and J. Sheridan—assault and battery. Verdict guilty and defendants sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each, to pay jointly the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in county jail for the period of ten days. Com'th vs. Same—assault and battery.—Verdict guilty and defendants sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each and to jointly pay the costs. Com'th vs. Edward Grew—assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty of assault, and he is sentenced to pay fine of $1, the costs of prosecution, and to give bond in the sum of $200 to keep the peace for one year. On Wednesday morning the case of the Com'th vs. Michael Moore was taken up, a partial report of the trial of which will be found elsewhere in our paper.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE SCAFFOLD.

Trial of Michael Moore for the Murder of his Wife.

The First Links in the Chain of Evidence.

FINDING OF THE DEAD BODY.

The Tracks in the Snow and the Scene of the Death Struggle.

A PARTIAL REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY THUS FAR ELICITED.

[Reported by C. W. Easly, Esq.]

In the columns of the FREEMAN of the 9th of March last, we published the details of a most brutal murder which was perpetrated in the vicinity of a small village known as Mineral Point, located on the line of the Pa. R. R., distant about seven miles east of Johnstown. It is unnecessary here to recall the particulars of this most fiendish crime. Suffice it to say that Michael Moore, who resided about one-half mile east of Mineral Point, was strongly suspected of being the perpetrator of the shocking tragedy, and on that suspicion he was speedily arrested and committed to jail in this place. The same intuition which led to the fixing of the crime upon Moore impressed upon all minds the indelible belief that the unfortunate victim was the wife, or rather one of the wives (for the remains were burned and mutilated beyond identification) of the suspected murderer—the theory being that he had went to a distant city, where she resided, and under pretence of taking her once more to his home and his bosom had induced her to accompany him even into that dark and lonely mountain gorge where the frightful deed of blood was so fiendishly perpetrated. Hence it is that Michael Moore stands to-day within the shadow of the gallows, and hence it is that we present as fully as need be all the premiliuaries of his trial and the facts elicited from the testimony up to the latest possible hour on Friday.

THE COUNSEL.

The District Attorney of this county, Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., assisted by F. P. Tierney, Esq., represents the Commonwealth in this case, and A. Kopelin and J. P. Linton, Esqs., appear for the defence.

THE ACCUSED.

Michael Moore is a man of rather muscular frame, possesses a somewhat forbidding cast of countenance, and is about 45 years of age. During the three months that he has been incarcerated in jail he has apparently lost little flesh, but is evidently not as self-reliant as he was at the time of his arrest and subsequent committal.

TRUE BILL FOUND.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County, June Term, 1872, before Hon. JOHN DEAN, *President Judge, and* Hons. R. J. LLOYD *and* JOHN FLANAGAN, Associates.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week the Grand Jury found a true bill against Moore, the indictment charging him with murder, and at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning he was brought into Court for arraignment. At the request of his counsel the Court directed the manacles to be removed from his wrists, and they then presented the following

REASONS FOR QUASHING THE INDICTMENT.

1st. That he was denied or not given a preliminary hearing before the finding of the bill of indictment against him, and upon which he is called to be tried.

2d. The prisoner claims the right to challenge the Grand Jury before which and by whom the indictment is presented and found, and upon which he is proposed to be tried.

3d. That the Grand Jury by whom the indictment was found and returned against the prisoner was not drawn and selected according to law—in this:

First, That the number of jurors to be selected and placed in the wheel was not fixed by the Court prior to the first term of Court in the year 1872, as the law authorizes.

Second, That there was no order or precept of the said Court, or of two of the Judges in vacation, commanding the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners to empanel the said Grand Jury.

Third, That the wheel from which the said Grand Jury was drawn was not kept in the possession of the Jury Commissioners and the key thereof in the custody of the Sheriff, as directed by law.

Fourth, It does not appear from the return that the jurors were legally drawn.

Fifth, That the bill itself appears to be signed as a true bill by two distinct and separate Foremen.

TESTIMONY ON THESE POINTS.

On the motion to quash by reason of the informality of not designating the number of jurors to be placed in the wheel when the venire was ordered, Thomas Davis, one of the Jury Commissioners was sworn, and testified that he was elected in October, 1870, a Jury Commissioner. On the 9th of January last the filling of the wheel was commenced. My recollection is that we placed 756 names in the wheel. I understood the number remaining in the wheel should be sufficient for one full jury, after the drawing, for all the regular terms for that year. These names were selected as directed by the Act of Assembly.

In answer to question by Mr. Linton, Mr Davis stated that he was not certain whether it was the assessment list or the election returns from which the names were taken. We had no order of the Court designating the number of names to be placed in the wheel. We keep no official records of our transactions as Jury Commissioners, except filing our oaths. Mr. Skelly is my colleague. We selected names alternately, and agreed upon that they should go in. We occupied the Grand Jury room in performance of this duty.

We got the wheel in the Sheriff's office. After filling the wheel it was taken by us to the Sheriff's office. It was in his office when I last saw it. We have no office as Jury Commissioners. I can designate the particular seals on the jury wheel which we put on after sealing it up.

And on the motion to quash because of the jury wheel not having been kept in possession of the Jury Commissioners and the key in the custody of the Sheriff, the counsel for the prisoner called W. B. Bonacker, Esq., who was sworn, and testified as follows; I am sheriff of Cambria county; the jury wheel is in the Sheriff's office at the present time; it has been there since I have been Sheriff, except when the Jury Commissioners take it to the jury room to place jurors' names in it. I have been Sheriff since December, 1870. The office I spoke of is the one furnished by the county in which my business as Sheriff is transacted. I keep a key, and my deputy also has one. The jury wheel of this county has not been out of my possession since my predecessor handed it over to me.

[Answer to questions by Commonwealth's counsel.] To the best of my knowledge the jury commissioners placed the wheel in my possession. [Answer to question by the Court] I unlocked the wheel for them, and when filled I would lock it again and return it to my office. I think the wheel was in the office when I took possession; at the drawing of the jury the wheel is not taken out of the office; it is at time of filling the wheel.

Court adjourned at 11 o'clock A. M to enable counsel to bring in their authorities touching the above reasons.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at 2 o'clock. The counsel for the Commonwealth proceeded to cite a number of authorities with the view of controverting the reasons offered by prisoner's counsel for quashing the indictment. The warrant for the arrest of Michael Moore, and the coroner's inquisition were also offered in evidence.

The authorities relied upon by counsel for the prisoner to sustain their positions taken for a motion to quash were next offered, and argued at length. The motion to quash was overruled by the Court and the prisoner ordered to be arraigned. A special plea of the prisoner, under direction of his counsel, which was based upon the reasons made to quash, was first offered. The counsel for the Commonwealth entered a general demurrer to this plea. Upon the grounds that they had no knowledge of the kind of evidence that would be adduced, by reason of no preliminary hearing having been had, the prisoner's counsel next moved for a continuance of the case. The petition for a continuance was refused.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

The impressive formula prescribed by the statute for the arraignment of prisoners charged with the high crime of murder was then read to the accused and in a firm voice he responded to the usual inquiry as to how he pleaded —"NOT GUILTY." Immediately after plea being entered his counsel challenged the array of traverse jurors, and filed reasons therefor.

THE JURY.

At half past three o'clock the Clerk commenced calling a jury, and the following list of challenges was made before the regular panel was exhausted: for cause 16; peremptorily, by prisoner's counsel, 10; by Commonwealth's counsel, 2. The jurors were sworn in from the regular panel, when a special VENIRE was ordered by the Court, and TALESMEN were called to complete the jury. Of these nine were challenged peremptorily by prisoner's counsel and three for cause.

The following named gentlemen, chosen in the order given, comprise in this important trial the requisite

LIST OF JURORS.

George M'Cullough, Munster township.
Roland R. Davis, Ebensburg.
Francis Strittmatter, Carroll township;
Benjamin F. Anderson, Allegheny township;
Charles A. M'Mullin, " "
Augustine Yost, Carroll township;
Casper Dimond, Croyle township;
Joseph Behe, Carrolltown;
Oliver Reed, Blacklick township;
Michael M'Guire, Allegheny township;
John Ferguson, (Tales,) Blacklick township.
Charles Owens, (Tales,) Ebensburg.

Court adjourned at 6 o'clock, p. m.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OPENING FOR COMMONWEALTH.

Court convened at 8 o'clock. W. H. Sechler, Esq., opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth. He stated to the jury that the indictment charged Michael Moore with the murder of Ann E. Boyle. The accused had resided in the vicinity of Summerhill as long ago as 1853 or perhaps 1850. In the month of October 1853 he married Ann E Boyle, but within a year or two afterwards she was compelled to leave him on account of the ill-treatment she experienced at his hands. From that time he knew nothing further about her until the fall of 1871, or in January 1872 In the year 1864 Moore was married, in Johnstown, to Catharine Connell. The District Attorney went on to state the chain of evidence by which the Commonwealth proposed to prove that the body which was discovered near Mineral Point, on the morning of the first day of March of this year, was that of Ann E Moore, the lawful wife of the accused, and that she was then cruelly murdered by her husband, Michael Moore, the prisoner at the bar.

As the District Attorney ably and lucidly summed up the evidence which would be adduced in the course of the trial there was a painful anxiety manifested by the prisoner, for a chain of circumstances would be forged, in the event of all these statements being proven, which would seem to establish his guilt beyond the possibility of a doubt. District Attorney Sechler occupied some twenty minutes in opening the case.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John Shriver sworn.—I resided at the time of this affair in Conemaugh township, this county. On the first day of March, 1872, about 8 o'clock in the morning, I went to the stable and harnessed up my horses to haul wood for my father. Hauled two loads; went for the third and my dog came along and run ahead of me. He commenced to bark down over the hill where I was taking the wood. Hauled that load home, unloaded it and put the horses in the stable. I then went to the house where I lived, got my gun, took another small dog with me and started after the big dog. The dog led me toward Mr. Gick's. When I got on top of the hill the dog went down the hill where the blood was; heard him barking down there. Started down, and when I got to the bottom I stopped three or four hundred yards from where the blood was. The little dog started on ahead of me. Walked some distance and got on this trail of a Fox. I was going in the direction which the big dog had taken, when little dog got on a man's tracks and followed them to where the blood was. He barked twice or three times; I called him, but he would not come away; went towards him and got on a man's tracks, which I followed till I came to the blood. Looked at it and stirred it around with my foot; found in it a switch of woman's hair with two hair pins in it. This was covered with wet leaves. Looked around and saw a half of spectacles, and most of artificial teeth and three or four pieces of comb for the hair. I became frightened and started off right away; walked about sixteen feet, and looking across a log saw a pile of wood there. After I saw this I started over to Mr. Gick's. Asked Andrew Reighard to go along to the spot and Reighard's son came along. We then went to Mineral Point and got six more men, and we all returned to the place where the blood was. When within five or six hundred yards we saw smoke; We then went on to where the body was on fire; the fire was on the body of a woman. I went at the same place I had seen the pile of wood before I brought those men. I was not present when a survey of the ground was made. We looked around then and picked up the articles mentioned as having first seen myself and also the other gentlemen, a piece of comforter and ring garter. [Above named articles shown to the witness.] I think the piece around her neck was a stocking garter or piece of comforter; it was woolen. The body was all bruised black and the legs were burned off from the knees down. I took snow and water and put out the fire. I could tell it was a woman; the only spot not burned was on the breast. She was lying on her face; the face was burned black, the head drawn up and her tongue sticking out. Could not distinguish her features—the face was too much burned. There was a little piece of clothing left on her breast. We examined her mouth and found she had no teeth. I left then for the coronor. The tracks I saw there led down towards Mineral Point; I followed the tracks about two hundred yards on where I saw a little road leading off. The same tracks of a man and woman going in and the same coming out; they led first north and then east; I measured the man's track; it was 13½ inches long. Could not identify the shoe.

Cross-Examined.—It was about half-past one when I went the first time. I could not identify the body of the woman. I did not see Michael Moore then. The dog was part hound; I got him from Gates at South Fork; he got him from Croyle. Tom Moore sold him to me first. He got the loan of him from Mr. Gates. He claimed him, but Mr. Gates owned him. The blood was sixteen feet from the body. I can't tell who has kept possession of the articles found there since then. I only picked up the pieces of comb, but I saw all the rest.

Re-examined in Chief.—I identify the comb from the teeth broken out, the spectacles from the way they are bent and by one of the glasses being out. The articles found were taken possession of by the coroner.

Re-Cross-Examined.—It was between five and 6 o'clock in the evening. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock when I saw the body first. There was considerable blood there. I was frightened the first time. I knew that the tracks were those of a boot or shoe.

J. A. Harrold sworn.—[Articles found shown to witness, who identifies the teeth, spectacles and the piece of woolen comforter which was around the neck of the woman when he arrived on the ground.] I cut the comforter from her neck. The comb, hair and comforter, with needle work and garter, I believe to be the ones I saw at the same place. These articles were all lying on a log when I got there. I measured the distance from where the body was found to where the blood was, which was sixteen feet. [Remnants of burned clothing and some white hair shown witness.] These remnants I found on the body; the hair I got out of the knot where it was tied around her neck. I gave these articles to the Sheriff, first putting a private mark on the teeth and spectacles. I took them into my custody when I first went on the ground. I am Coroner of Cambria county.

Cross-Examined.—I arrived on the ground between 5 and 6 o'clock, p. m., of March 1st. Others had been there before I arrived. I knew some of them. I recognize one set of the teeth by three parallel strokes I made with my pen-knife, and the other set by a large and small mark I put on them. A month or six weeks after they came into my possession I delivered them to the Sheriff. In the meantime I kept them locked up. The spectacles I marked by two indentations. The body was burned past recognition. Did not see Michael Moore then. I showed the teeth to Dr. Wakefield; he had them for about five minutes; I was present and took them away with me.

W. B. Bonacker sworn.—I am Sheriff of Cambria county. [Articles found shown to witness, who identifies them as the ones he got from Mr. Harrold.] All these articles have been out of my possession; I brought them to Mr. John Scanlan and had them put in his iron safe, as I had no safe place to keep them. I got them from him on Tuesday last. I believe them to be the same I got from the Coroner. My deputy brought them to the jail and locked them up in a closet. Mr. Sechler asked me the privilege of taking the teeth from the package and I told Mr. Scanlan to give them to him if he wished.

Cross-Examined.—I do not remember the time I got these articles from the Coroner. It was between one and two weeks after they were found.

John E. Scanlan sworn.—The same bundle given me by the Sheriff was returned to him except the teeth, which were given to Mr. Zahm in the presence of Mr. Sechler. They were put in Mr. Johnston's safe. He carries one set of keys of this safe and I carry the other. I put no mark on them.

G. C. K. Zahm sworn.—[Teeth shown to witness.] Those teeth were in my possession. I received them from Mr. Scanlan in Mr. Sechler's presence and returned them again in his presence.

Cross-Examined.—I am not an officer of this Court. Mr. Sechler found that I was going to Philadelphia and he asked me to take the teeth with me. I put no private mark on them. In Philadelphia I went to George Smith, a detective; I went with him to different dental establishments, occupying some four or five hours, to see if any of them could identify them. I had a letter from Mr. Sechler to this man, who was called a detective. The teeth were not out of my sight during our visits to these dentists. We saw some four or five. I brought them back with me.

R. L. Johnston sworn.—I am a partner of Mr. Scanlan; did not know that this package was in my safe; do not know of any person having my key; kept my pair of keys in a drawer in my inside office.

B. McDermitt sworn.—[Package containing articles shown witness, who stated that he received it from the Foreman of the Grand Jury.] I put it in the desk in the Sheriff's office, and in the evening carried it over to the jail.—I am acting as Deputy Sheriff.

Cross-Examined.—I don't know anything of the contents of the package. I brought it into Court this morning the same as I put it away.

The articles above named were next offered in evidence. Counsel for defence take exceptions to permitting them to go in evidence for the reason that there is no evidence that these articles are the same found in the neighborhood of the dead body; and if they were sufficiently identified it would not still be evidence to affect the prisoner. Evidence admitted by the Court.

Ephraim Wissinger sworn.—I reside at Mineral Point and am a foreman on the Pa. R. R. I went with seven others, when called on by Mr. Shriver, to the place where we saw smoke and fire. Found pieces of wood burning; saw the body as soon as I got there and before the fire was extinguished. * * * The snow in some places was two inches deep. Found tracks of two persons—one I supposed a woman's, the other a man's—leading to the blood. Followed the tracks 340 feet to an old road which led from an old fire-clay bank to Mr. Reighard's fence. I noticed that the large track led away from the place where the blood was—the small one did not. I afterwards traced the track which I believed to be the same from there to the Penn'a railroad. This was in the afternoon of the same day. The starting point led south about 340 feet, then nearly east from the place where the body was found; then it came out into the road which is used for hauling fire-clay from the bank to the railroad. Lost the track here, but a short distance further found it leading nearly north in the direction of the railroad. Followed it a short distance; saw that it led directly up the hill from the railroad and then on down the hill to the railroad, nearly a half mile east of Mineral Point. Crossing the road, I found the track leading off towards a house known as Michael Moore's house—the one he lived in. I followed the track on further than the railroad. The house is almost 18 rods from the road; it is on low ground, some 3 or 4 rods from the south-east bank of the Conemaugh creek. I was with the surveyor when he passed over this ground. (Frank D. Storm was here called to prove survey of the localities above described. The running of lines was done in presence of Mr. Wissinger and others.) [The draft was next shown witness, who testified that he believed it to be nearly a correct plot of the ground traveled over that day, and that he carried one end of the chain when survey was made.] Commonwealth's counsel offer the draft in evidence, which is admitted by the Court. Counsel for defense object, for the reason that witness does not testify positively to its correctness. Exception allowed and bill sealed. Court, on application of counsel for Commonwealth, allow surveyor to erase objectionable notes on draft before it would be permitted to go before the jury.) [The articles found were next shown witness, who identified the teeth by peculiar marks which he noticed on the vulcanized plate, and believed that he recognized the other pieces as articles he had seen on the ground that day.] Objectionable notes in draft having been erased, the witness explained to the jury the localities marked thereon.] The track I traced down to the road I measured with a stick and it was the same as the track near the body. I measured the track when it led off from the railroad to Moore's house, close to the road. It measured the same as the track I had followed. Asa Parsons measured the track with a rule; it was 13½ inches long. Mr. Parsons, when I last heard from him, was in Minnesota. The body was taken from the place it was found to Mineral Point, that evening. I took charge of it then, brought it to Johnstown and gave it into the hands of the coroner. This was in the forenoon of March 2d. I next saw it at Squire Strayer's office. It was the body of a female. The string which was around the neck was drawn as tight as to indent the flesh, leaving it nearly even with the string. The knot was tied behind the neck. I live in the station house within 100 yards of the P. R. R. Passengers get out and in on both sides. There had been a fall of snow the night before—about two inches. I observed tracks leading from the south side that morning—one a small track I took to be a woman's and the large track a man's. I walked up about 150 feet to a road to where they turned off—this was eastward from the station. The tracks then led off south east to the fire clay road. I know the train stopped on the night of the 29th of February. It was snowing at 8 o'clock in the evening but it was not at 9 o'clock. The mail train due at 9:11 stopped there that evening. It may have been 2 or 3 minutes behind time. The next preceding passenger train going west would be at 3:39 p. m.—the Way Passenger train. The mail train, east, at 12:08, noon, stops. The first passenger train west after the mail would be at 9:57. The next train to stop after the 9:11 train at night would be the Accommodation train at 6:09 next morning going east. There was freezing on the night of the 29th of February. A track made the night before would be frozen. The tracks leading out appeared fresh. The snow had melted away some where the pool of blood lay; there was some blood on a little bush. Just at this place it was all tramped around when I got there.

At 12 o'clock, M., Court adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Testimony of Mr. Wissinger resumed.

Cross-Examined.—It was about half past one o'clock, p. m., when I saw the body; part of the burning wood I took to be pieces of hewn timber and some of it stave timber which was split. They were old pieces, not cut recently; some of it I think was picked up near the fire. The body of the woman was face downwards and I think there was no fire under her. Her face was burned black. The pieces of timber were lying against the woman; I took off three and there was one piece left. This was about three fourths of a mile north-east of Moore's house. Thomas Moore lives at South Fork two and one half-miles from Mineral Point. I was in the house when the 9:11 train passed west that night. Michael Moore lives about half a mile from my house; have known Michael Moore about 16 years; do not pretend to say that the tracks I saw were his tracks. The old Portage railroad is not marked on the draft. It was from 16 to 18 feet from where I saw blood on the bushes to the place where the body was found. When I found the teeth the sets were separated about two feet and lay about twenty feet from where the body was found. The pieces of comb were found about ten feet from where the teeth were, and near the pool of blood. I can't say that there was any evidence that this woman was cut or struck. Saw no matches, shavings, or light kindling of any kind. Samuel Reighard's house is nearer this place than Moore's. There are other houses around there as near and some nearer than his. The tracks I saw near the station were there before the body was discerned. I saw them about 7 o'clock. It was about that hour that men employed on the tracks go to work.

Re-examined in Chief.—I saw what I took to be ashes where the fire was. The ground was rocky there; her breast lay on the rock, and there were holes between them where ashes might escape. The stones were heated when I came there. There was not enough of wood on the body to consume it; no fire was burning on the head or face then. Reighards house is west of this place—Gicks is southwest.

EDWARD PAGE SWORN.—I was present on the 1st of March with seven others when the body was found. I picked up a piece of scarf about 16 feet from where the body lay—(Sworn and identified.) I handed the piece of scarf to John Ford. I observed a small track and a large one going in towards this place. I observed one track leading away from where the body was found. It was a large track and led to the main road out along the road about 10 rods, from there through a thicket which I couldn't get through, I went out the main road until I came to the fire clay bank; got on the track then which led me down to the old Portage railroad and on down to the Central; from there I went home. It was about 18 or 20 rods from the place I left it to Moore's house. I observed no tracks going into the fire-clay bank. This was not the way usually traveled coming from or going to the fire-clay bank, I saw the body, it was all burned.

Cross Examined.—When I said the body was all burned I mean the legs were burned off and one of the hands; I am not sure about the other; I got there about 11 o'clock. The clay bank is about a quarter of a mile from where the body was found; I tracked the two persons to this clay bank. I did not see Moore that day.

Re-examined in chief.—I noticed the tracks particularly because I thought it might be some of my wife's relatives come from Altoona. Men were working at the fire clay bank.—They had not gone to work yet. Samuel Page and William Jones were employed there; they went to work about 15 or 20 minutes after I got home. It is woodland where the body was found. There is another road leading from Mineral Point to the fine clay bank but these footprints took the road leading past my house.

Re-cross-examined.—I lived at that time at Mineral Point on the old Portage railroad, I saw tracks of two persons leading past my house that morning. I was watchman at Mineral Point saw mill at that time. I noticed the tracks between 6 and 7 o'clock leading along the Central railroad east. There was a small track and a large one. They led on right towards the fire clay bank and looked as if they were fresh.

JOHN SHRIVER recalled.—It was on the first of March, in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, that this body was found.

JOHN PENDRY sworn.—I saw the body which was found near Mineral Point in March last. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—(The testimony of this witness describing the appearance of the body and articles found was substantially the same as that detailed by previous witnesses.) Mr. Morrell and I, on the 2d of March, followed tracks from the foot of the hill on the old Portage railroad to the embankment which runs down from the Central railroad. Whoever had made those tracks had slipped down there. We went eastward along the Central until we came to a path—went down this path and saw the same tracks which we had seen at the foot of the hill. These tracks led to within 25 or 30 feet of Michael Moore's house. The snow had blown away here and we traced them no further. I measured the tracks by my own boot, which is eleven inches. Those at the hill and along the path were about half an inch longer than mine. We went right to the door. Mr. Morrell rapped and a little girl came out. He asked for her father or for Michael Moore—she went in and returned saying that he was sick. We left the house and went to the river where we saw the same track—one was going down the river and the other going up.

[Corroboratory evidence here omitted.]

DR. S. M. SWAN SWORN.—I was before the coroner's inquest in Johnstown and viewed the body of the woman found at Mineral Point I made a post-mortem examination of the body on the 2d day of March at the request of the coroner. The whole body presented the appearance of having been exposed to the influence of fire. The hair of the head was entirely destroyed and the scalp was burned to a crisp; the flesh of the face was roasted to such an extent as to render the features unrecognizable—the mouth was open, with the tongue swollen and blackened protruding, there were no teeth in the mouth—the neck had been encircled by a ligature or cord of some thickness which, judging from the indentation left in the skin had been drawn sufficiently tight to have caused death by strangulation. The arms and hands were shriveled by the action of the fire—the anterior portion of the chest and abdomen were comparatively slightly injured by the fire, but the integuments of the sides and back were in some places cracked and destroyed—the thighs were roasted black and the tissue contracted from the effect of the heat—the legs were burned to a cinder, some parts of which were in detached pieces and other parts wanting. Upon opening the abdomen the intestines and the other viscera of the cavity were found uninjured and the womb was the normal size of an unimpregnated uterus. I made no examination of the lungs, heart, chest, or brain. The body was that of a female. A live body thrown into a fire and burned as this body was would result in death.

Cross examined.—The cord was not on when I saw the body. I formed my opinion from the depth of the indentation. Death would be produced by stopping the respiration. I discovered no wounds of any kind on the body of the woman.

By the Court.—I could not judge from the appearance of the body whether any external violence had been used.

Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORENOON SESSION.

[Testimony of S. P. Morrell and Samuel Tibbott omitted until next week.]

Elias T. Eisenbise sworn.—I am conductor on the Mail train on the 29th of February last from Altoona to Pittsburgh. Two passengers got off at Mineral Point that night—a man and woman; Our time there is 9.11; we may have been a few minutes late. They were on the train when I took charge of it at Altoona. Michael Moore, handed me a ticket for Johnstown; I went on to the next passenger, when the prisoner stopped me and asked if we stopped at Mineral Point; turned and looked at him and told him we did. Passed on into the second car and a lady and gentleman only boarded the latter; I did not see her face, but she got off at Mineral Point; did not notice her particularly, she had a veil over her face. When the train stopped there I was in the rear part of it; I saw them after they stepped off—the prisoner and the lady; she was in the second car. They got out on the south track, opposite the station house; they started east. The lady was on the ground and I was standing on the platform from which she had just stepped.

Cross-Examined.—I was examined at Johnstown before the coroner's inquest; do not recollect of saying then that I could not identify the prisoner as the man. I first observed the man and woman when lifting tickets between Altoona and Kittanning Point. I knew it was this man who got off there by his overcoat and by his hat; that is not the car we were in the first time. Both of them having tickets to Johnstown and both getting off there made me notice this matter particularly. I remember the upper part of the man's face. They got off the evening 29th Feb.; that was night I went west. I recollect about them getting off. He had his hat on. I did not notice his beard; his checks and his eyes I remember. The man got east side by side. He had on a kind of a brown overcoat. [Coat produced.] The coat looked like that one.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

FATAL COAL MINE ACCIDENT.—TWO BROTHERS THE VICTIMS.—On Tuesday last two brothers named William and Patrick Dougherty met with a terrible accident, resulting from a fall of slate in the coal mine of Messrs. Lemmon & Bradley at Gallitzin, whereby the former was killed instantly and the latter so severely injured that he died the same night. It seems that they had gone to work in the mine about 8 o'clock, A. M., no other person being with them, and somewhere about the middle of the afternoon Mr. Thos. Plunkett entered the mine for some purpose and was horrified to find the two unfortunate men partially buried beneath a mass of slate.—Finding that he could do nothing without assistance, Mr. P hastened to give the alarm, but when the party returned and succeeded in extricating the victims, it was only to discover that one of them was dead and the other beyond the hope of human aid. They were both unmarried, aged respectively about 45 and 55 years, and with an aged sister kept house at what is known as the Foot of Plane 5. They were both industrious, inoffensive men, moral and religious, and as such were much esteemed by all who knew them. Their remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Summitville on Thursday morning. Peace to their ashes and rest to their souls.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—*The Earth Opens and Swallows a Team—A Horse Fifty Feet Under Ground.*—The community in the neighborhood of Joseph Boor's, in Snake Spring Valley, about two miles above town, was thrown into a fever of excitement, on Friday, by the report that the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed two horses belonging to Mr. B. Several of the neighbors repaired to the spot, only to find the story too true. It seems that two sons of Mr. Boor were engaged in hauling rails from a piece of woodland, and as they were driving along at a certain point, without any warning, the ground suddenly gave way under one of the horses, and he disappeared, dragging the other animal with him. The aperture through which they passed was scarcely large enough to admit the bodies. The boys were terribly frightened and gave the alarm. Ropes were procured and several gentlemen descended into the cavern. One horse was found lodged about twenty feet from the surface, at a point where the cavity changed direction, but the other was nowhere to be seen. The first animal was lifted from his position, and search then made for the other, the body of which was finally found about thirty feet further under ground. The extent of the opening has not been ascertained, but from the indications it seems almost bottomless. The fact that the same spot has been driven over for years and no sign of such an extensive opening discovered until now, is most strange.—*Bloody Run Press.*

[COMMUNICATION.]

FOR THE TRUE AND HONEST TAXPAYERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Editor Freeman—The *very venerable* editor of the *Cambria Herald* is again at his stupid blunders. In his issue of May 30th, in speaking of the present method of collecting taxes in this county, he says: "One-twentieth of all the taxes is squandered by putting the duplicates in the hands of Collectors, which could be saved for the benefit of the people by placing them in the hands of the County Treasurer, though it should be contrary to the letter of the law." Well, let us see if the *very venerable* editor is correct in what he so boldly asserts.

Suppose the aggregate amount of Taxes is to be $50,000—which is near the actual sum—one-twentieth of which would be $2,500. Too much to squander. Yes, that would be sufficient to have paid the Commissioners and their Clerk even before the Hon. Sam'l Henry had his bill passed. But, to use the mildest of terms, the *very venerable* editor blunders, for surely he would neither steal nor lie. No, no, we never *heard it intimated* but any of the Republican party, from General Grant, President, down to the lowest township official, ever cheated, stole or lied. The Republican party is too immaculate to permit anything of that kind among its officials.

As before stated, the aggregate of Taxes is, say..... $50,000

Collectors' commissions, 5 per ct., $2,500	}	3,750
Treasurer's commission (as in '71), 2½ per cent..... 1,250	}	

Remaining for County (Exonerations included).....$46,250

Now for Hon. S. Henry's plan of collecting: As before, aggregate of Taxes is, say... $50,000

Treasurer's commission for collecting, etc..... $2,500	}	3,750
Say that one-half of the Taxes are collected before Sept. 1st, at 5 per cent. off to taxpayer... 1,250	}	

Remaining for county, same as above,..$46,250

Now, we might safely say that not more than one-half of the taxes would be paid to the Treasurer before September 1st; in which case the county would neither lose nor gain. Then let us go a little further into the merits of this salutary law passed by the Hon. S. Henry for the *good of the poorer classes particularly.* According to the above statement, $25,000 of taxes are yet to be collected—all standing against the poorer classes of the people—to whose relief bill of Hon. Samuel Henry adds 5 per cent. more, or $1,250; and if this $25,000 and the $1,250 be not paid in September, then constables collect by distress, adding costs to the same as in other executions. Now, it is very reasonable to assume, judging from the experience that men doing business have, that not more than one-half the $25,000 will be paid in September—for it is a season at which farmers generally have very little money—then $12,500 will be forced by sheriff sale, adding cost of execution, with the addition

An Exceedingly Thrilling Story.

"John," the irrepressible humorist of the New York *Sun*, has been out to Toledo, Ohio, and writes from that place this blood curdling story of

THE TOLEDO ABELARD AND HELOISE.

Once, in fact twice, a man lived here. He was of majestic mien, and besides that he was darned mean. He kept a store, and he sold ready made hens' eggs and got rich. He had a daughter, and she was a ready maid, too. She was like her father's cane. She had a golden head. Her eyes were so bright that when she peered through the mists of the future she allways started a rainbow some furlongs ahead. She were long furs, too, for she was cradled in the lap of luxury. She was sweeter than ten custard pies, eight barrels of sugar, and eleven pounds of gum-drops mixed. She was so sweet that she ate ripe peaches for pickles, and so bright that she had had to carry a sunshade in the house to keep from putting the rest of the family's eyes out and scorching the food. Ye gods, a female like that made out of cast-iron, scoured once a week, and put upon an umbrella stand, would be exqueeze it. She had a lover. It was a man. He knew that her coffee had never been sweetened with the lessons of adversity, and he knew in his inmost soul that it was diluted with the milk of human kindness. Um! um! how that man did love that female. But the path of true love never did run smooth, and he got stuck in a mud puddle before he got half way over it, as follows:

A robust man of crimson hue saw this female. To see, was to gaze, and to gaze was to love. He swore an inward swear that she should be his, and he hers, even though he had to take her father out a clamming with him, and dump him overboard, and though he had to shoot his rival with a wine bottle loaded with *grape* shot.

THE PROPOSITION.

'Twas night. A real warm couple stood in the pale, cold moonbeams.—Their lips touched, and there was a sound like a cow hauling its hoof out of the mud. A female voice said: "Alfred, dear Alf, remember at 7 to-morrow night, precisely, or I will never forgive you." (She wanted to go to the circus.) He said: "Fannie, dear Fan, I will be here."

In the shade of a tree stood a man who was to knock this circus business endways. As they parted, he said, "A-ha!" twice, then dashed into the thickening gloom. After he had dashed into the thickening gloom, he dashed after his rival cuss. He followed him to his home. He raised the window and stole his boots. He took those boots home, and then and there he perpetrated a crime unparalleled in the annals of history. He deliberately took a Saddle Rock banana skin and tore half-soled and heeled those boots with that banana skin.

THE TERRIBLE DISCOVERY.

* * * * * * *

'Twas night. The golden stars were winking at each other (above you will see the stars). The moon was showing her man to an admiring world. Grasshoppers had grass hopped for the last time that day. The bullfrogs were singing their evening hymns, and the cats were warbling their evening hims too.—Nothing was working, save the emptyings in the buckwheat cake jar.

A young female, dressed to kill, stood leaning against a door post. She was wringing her hands, and yelling, "Cruel, cruel work." Far better she had been at her crochet, crochet work. The grease on her golden locks would have brought ten cents for soap fat. Only have stuck a wick into it, and she'd been a candle—She was wicked enough without it. A shadow stole across her path. 'Twas a he shadow. It said, ahem. She ahemmed back for she owned a patent hemmer. It advanced stealthily, and exclaimed, "Why, Fannie!" She advanced with a cat-like tread, and ejaculated, "Why Doc.," (it was a dry Doc.) She spoke one minute—subject, the instability of man—then they both crooked elbows and glided into the thickening gloom. This makes three in the thickening gloom.

A form—a male form—approaching. It slides, and slips, and shuffles along, tumbling over lamp-posts and mackerel barrels. Doc. says to Fannie, 'See there, look! look! alas, how drunk." She shrank back and clutched Doc.'s arms more closely, and then exclaimed, "'Tis, 'tain't! 'tain't, 'tis! my long lost Alfred." "Yes, and drunk as thunder," cried Doc.

"'Twas night again. Alfred was being kicked off the stoop by Doc. and Miss Fannie's father, assisted by Miss Fannie. A few months after Doc. lead his blushing bride, with a string of blushing bridesmaids, to the blushing altar. Then he took her to her new home, a brau new house with a tank of water on the top that held a thousand gallons.

A DEADLY REVENGE

Time rolled on without wheels. Months flew by without wings. Alf. thought his legs had gin out. Three tumbles to a yard was his gait, the only gate to the yard he owned. One day he sat upon the grass plot bemoaning his sad fate, when a goat—they call 'em billy goats because they eat handbills—sent by some fairy hand approached and chewed all the bottoms of his boots off, and on arising he found himself restored to health. He swore to be avenged for these banana skins. He dressed himself in the disguise of his lost love's uncle. He visited her one cold, blasty night. He was invited to make her house his home till morning. In the dead of night he arose. He drew forth a huge auger, and he stood upon a table and bored through the wall overhead right into that awful tank of water. With one wild shriek, which was its last, the pent up waters rushed forth, and drowned the whole kit and kaboodle of 'em. Not a vestige of the house remains, and I have just been around to see it."

—A reporter, in describing a bridal, got his commas rather mixed, so that his account reads thus: "She stood before the altar on her head, a fair wreath of orange blossoms upon her dainty feet, lovely white satin shoes upon her rosate lips, a confiding, happy smile as she gazed lovingly upon him who stood by her side.

GRAND CONCERT!

—AT—

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

JULY 4th, 1872.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY!

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

300 BE UTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

AT OAKDALE STATION.

Tickets, $1.00.

At the conclusion of the Concert, the Manager will distribute 300 BUILDING LOTS to the ticket-holders in the usual manner, but HONESTLY and IMPARTIALLY.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the workingman and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six-foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at fifty cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat Frame Cottage House is also situated on this property, and with the out-buildings, will be given away with the Lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Post Office, Express Office, and a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and taken altogether, is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty, a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, One Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them. They will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. Jas. Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; Benjamin Stugerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Col. Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 80 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
General Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 72 Third Ave., Pittsburg. Persons remitting Money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order. [May 11.-6t.]

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 & 174 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

TO WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

We are offering decided Bargains in an unrivalled Stock of

Black Silks, All Prices.

Black and White Stripe Silks, only	$1.00
American Ombre Stripe Silks, heavy,	87½
Japanese Silks,	1.00
" "	87½
" "	75
" "	62½
" "	00
1 Case, Japanese, superior quality a style, Japanese Cloth, wide,	25
100 Pcs. Wool Wash Poplins,	12½
1 Case, Polonaise Cloth, 5-4 wide, all wool,	62½
1 " Saxony Plaid, Twilled,	25
1 " Crimme Stripes,	25
1 " Plain Colored Suitings, wide,	25
1 " Wilson Cord,	50
1 " Poplin Alpaca Suiting,	25
1 " " " "	37½
4 " Pacific Percales,	25
1 " Serge Plaids, Spring Styles,	25
1 " Mottled Mohair, Glace Lustre,	75
2 " Colored Alpacas,	25 to 75
5 " Black Alpacas,	25 to 1.00

DOLLY VARDEN STYLES

IN ALL DRESS GOODS.

Mourning Goods,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Shawls and Scarfs,
25 Cases, New Prints,
Sheetings and Shirtings, &c., &c.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on *Monday, June 3d*, proximo:

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. M. Lloyd & Co.	vs. David R Jones, feigned issue.
Crissman	vs. Aaron.
Somerville,	vs. Marx.
Evans et al	vs. Davis et al.
Christy,	vs. Alleg. Mount'n C'l Co.
Bracken	vs. Rager.
Fretz,	vs. Potts et al.
Coulter	vs. Nutter & Sawyer.
Christy,	vs. Smith.
Zech et al	vs. Zech et al.
Lloyd	vs. Somerville & Hipps.
Jonas Heiss,	vs. Deiner.
Iusico,	vs. Pretlly et al.
Cambria Iron Co.	vs. Christy.
Barker & Son	vs. McCluney & Kline.
Fegan, for use	vs. Empfield et al.
Matzie,	vs. Hickey.
Donoughe	vs. Kerin.
Milliken	vs. Cowan.
McDermitt	vs. Martin et al.
Milliken	vs. Cowan.
Cox	vs. Brady.
Rose	vs. Murphy.
Evans	vs. Jones.
Evans	vs. Jones.

J. K. RITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, May 6, '72.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed Petitions for License in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the action of the Court at next (June) Sessions:

Eating House—Michael Lattorner, west ward, Ebensburg bor.; Henry Blum, Julius Steich, Carrolltown bor.; John Schroth Wilmore bor.; Joseph Fresh, Carroll township.

Tavern—John Youngkin, White twp.; Florian Bingle, Loretto borough; Isaac Crawford, west ward, Ebensburg borough; John R. Myers, Loretto borough; Mich'l McMorris, Gallitzin twp.; John W. Gillespie, Summitville bor.; Christopher Rubina, John P. Parrish, Washington tp.; Thos. Ott, Chest twp.; F. X. Haid, Loretto bor.; Paul Ewanger, Lawrence Schroth, Andrew Hauer, Carrolltown borough; Francis A. Gibbons, Allegheny twp.; M. F. Kelly, Wilmore bor.; F. J. Parrish, Jacob Goener, Mich'l Doyle, Gallitzin twp.; Ellen McLaughlin, John Hamilton, Washington twp.; Peter McKenzie, Chest Springs boro'; Wm. Linton, Christian Reich, Summitville borough; Jas. D. Plummer, Croyle township; Harry Marlett, Clearfield township; Simon Schroth, Lawrence Steich, Carrolltown borough; Linton & Son, East Ward, Ebensburg borough.

J. K. RITE, Clerk Q. S.

Ebensburg, May 4, 1872.

$20,000 IN GOLD

FOR $1.25 CURRENCY. The People's Grand Musical Festival and Gift Enterprise will take place at the Metropolitan Theatre, Sacramento, Cal., on 15th of June, 1872, when 669 Prizes, amounting to over $80,000, will be distributed to Ticket Holders, the highest Prize being $20,000 in Gold. Payment of Prizes guaranteed by deposits.—Tickets, $1.25 currency, or 11 Tickets for $12.50. Tickets and Prospectus can be obtained at FELCH & CO.'s, 1208 Broadway, New-York.

ALL THE PAPERS from Maine to California pronounce it, *without a single adverse criticism*, the BEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED on

THE HORSE.

Every Horse-Owner's Cyclopedia. Elegantly printed and bound, with nearly 100 illustrations. *Sold only by subscription.* AGENTS WANTED in every county in the Union. LIBERAL TERMS. Send for Circulars.

Im. PORTER & COATES, Pub'rs, Phila., Pa.

STOP AND READ.—One of the greatest advantages is now offered in Tennessee and Kentucky Lands, which have been selected by the present owner with special care as to health, productiveness of soil, convenience of railroad and river facilities, and a thorough examination of titles. These Lands are now offered at very low prices, to enable every industrious man to live "under his own vine and fig tree," and to capitalists a very profitable investment. For full particulars, address or call at the office of C. BERINGER, 116 Smithfield St., Pittsb'gh, Pa.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. This important disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and to restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Foul Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Fever, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NATURE'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.

Send two three cent stamps to PROCTER BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-1y.]

PICKERSELL, LYONS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

LOOKING GLASSES

Fine cabinet and Pier Looking Glasses and Picture Frames a specialty.

3-16. 111 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 3m.

M. B. COCHRAN,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Dealer in Iron and Wood Working Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies: has constantly on hand a complete stock of Smith's Sash and Door Machinery, Judson Governors, Taps and Dies, Emery Wheels, Belting, Packing, &c. WOODWORTH'S PLANERS a specialty. Send for Circulars and Prices. [3-9.-3m.]

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.—The Valley of Death, a spot almost as terrible as the prophet's valley of dry bones, lies just north of the old Mormon road to California, a region 30 miles long by 20 broad, and surrounded, except at two points, by inaccessible mountains. It is totally devoid of water and vegetation and the shadow of bird or wild beast never darkens its white glaring sands. The Kansas Pacific Railroad engineers discovered it, and also some papers which show the fate of the "lost Montgomery train," which came south from Salt Lake in 1850, guided by a Mormon. When near Death's Valley some came to the conclusion that the Mormons knew nothing about the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader, and broke off from the party. The leader turned due west; so with the people and wagons and flocks he traveled three days, and then descended into the broad valley, whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the centre, but only the white sand, bounded by scorching peaks, met their gaze. Around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the hot sun. Then the children, crying for water, died at their mother's breasts, and with swollen tongues and burning vitals the mothers followed. Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men to dead and starved children.—After a week's wandering, a dozen survivors found some water in the hollow of a rock in the mountain. It lasted but a short time, when all perished but two, who escaped out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions. Eighteen families with hundreds of animals perished here, and now, after twenty-two years, the wagons stand still complete, the iron work and tires are bright, and the shriveled skeletons lie side by side.—*Springfield Republican.*

HOW TO THWART THE POTATO BUG.—A correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly writes:

I have watched their habits closely in three different States, and as they will soon be upon you, a few remarks may not be out of place; for if you are as ready to receive them as we now are, they need not be greatly dreaded after all. They love some kinds much better than others, as for instance they prefer the early York to the early Rose, and will leave the Peach Blow to the last.

Plant early, and you can give your potatoes a good start before bugs get over their spring stupor.

Plant early kinds, for there are three distinct crops of bugs, and generally they come in countless numbers to take the latest kinds. Hand pick, if not very bad. See if there are many of the lady bug or any bird, as it is sometimes called. If they are plenty, they will take care of your potatoes for you. They are a little red bug with dark spots, and eat their eggs most voraciously. If necessary to use other means, take one pound of Paris green to thirty pounds of common plaster and mix thoroughly, and apply when the dew is on, and you will slaughter them by hundreds of thousands. The plaster is good for your potatoes and you don't get green enough to hurt anything. Apply as often as the vines need it, and you need have no fears as to the result. I have saved acres of potatoes this summer by recommending this plan in our village paper. When the bugs come, plant as little ground as possible, enrich it highly and use ashes and salt to counteract any tendency to rot, and then you may laugh at the "destruction which wasteth at noonday."

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.—In this thinking and observant age, new ideas and discoveries are constantly being made known, many of which, if true, are never heard after, while others pass into the treasury of established fact, when their merit has been proven. We have just met with the following paragraph in an exchange:

"An intelligent and reliable farmer, who has been for many years making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanting corn which is quite novel and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of little consequence; he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather he plants two or three weeks after crops are planted, about every fifteenth row each way. He says if the weather becomes dry during the filling time the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews, but the tassel does not recover. Thus, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designated. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common to the corn crop, are caused by the want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size in the second filling."

A WATTLEFORD correspondent of the Erie Observer, relates the following, as having occurred at that place: The other day when the boys were raising a little change for the purpose of investing in beer, and having a time over the nomination of Mr. Greeley, they passed the hat to an old gentleman whose sense of hearing is about equal to that of a stone giant, when he reached in and gathered up the change, declaring they were the cleverest set of boys he had seen in a long time. The more they tried to explain, the more he thanked them, and finally walked off and got as drunk as he could for one so deaf.

A CLEVER old lady, apparently just arrived on a train from the country, entered one of the refreshment rooms of the Springfield, Mass, R. R. station the other day, and said she had left her parasol on the settee. A general search commenced and lasted for some time. Finally one of the waiters asked the old dame when she left it to which she answered, after counting up on her fingers, "Well, it was just three years ago last 4th of July." There was a general roar, much to the astonishment of the old lady, who went away with a very puzzled look upon her countenance.

THE sweet simplicity of childhood is illustrated in the following note to a scholar in a public school, written by a girl who had been absent some days: "Dear Susie: I Shant attend school again until I Get some new cuffs, collars and Jewelry—dear Mama agrees with me that it is my Dooty to take the shine out of that Upstart Mamy Jones, and I'll do it of I never learn nothing."

JAMES R. REED & CO.,
DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

[5-11.] No. 68 Fifth Avenue, [3m.]

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED!

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Secretions, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedies, and stand in the front rank of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of, Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, or white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00,

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was regularly prescribed, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and a few bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. Let this be to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Beverly, Mass., July 18, 1868.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a Positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

Andrew Moses,

DEALER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.

For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY. Charges moderate.

Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.—tf.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [Jan.-1.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and Body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the authority of one man, but upon that of millions, that we declare that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland,